

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

6 JUNE 1984

Gulf Conflict

Monitored Saudi media have not been heard to report the downing of a second plane during the 5 June aerial engagement off the Saudi coast. Monitored Iranian media have not acknowledged the loss of any planes but instead focused on reaction to an Iraqi air raid on the northwestern city of Baneh. A military communique broadcast by Tehran radio warned that 11 designated Iraqi cities will be subject to ground and air attacks to avenge the Iraqi raid, which killed or wounded more than 600 Iranians. The Iranian president and prime minister likewise promised vengeance. The casualties were heavy, Tehran radio noted, because the Iraqi planes bombed participants in marches commemorating the anniversary of the uprising against the shah in 1963.

Responding to Iran's threat to hit 11 Iraqi cities, a military communique broadcast by Baghdad radio said Iraq will be obliged to retaliate by raiding 15 specified Iranian cities, including Dezful, Ahvaz, and Tabriz. Earlier, the regular Iraqi communique on military activities, broadcast by the radio, did not mention the air raid on Baneh or any other Iraqi Air Force activity on 5 June, although Radio Monte Carlo cited reports that squadrons of Iraqi aircraft were seen heading toward the war-front for the first time in several weeks. In a subsequent development, Iraqi planes overflew the city of Khorramabad but were "forced to flee" by Iranian air defenses, according to Tehran radio.

Commenting on the crisis in the Gulf, Riyadh radio said there is still cause for hope because Iraq and Iran are both eager to preserve their material and human resources. The radio welcomed the Bahraini foreign minister's recent statement that the GCC countries will not be drawn into the war but will defend themselves. Meanwhile, Jordan's King Husayn discussed the escalation of the war in talks with the amir of Kuwait, KUNA reported citing an official Kuwaiti source. The two sides emphasized the need for unified Arab action to avert any further aggravation of the situation, Amman television noted in a report on Husayn's "brief working visit." In Tehran Algerian envoy Rabah Bitat said after concluding his talks with Iranian officials that Algeria continues to stand by Iran but hopes that "genuine peace" will return to the Gulf, Tehran radio reported.

Meanwhile, in a statement broadcast by Tehran radio, Iran's "Seal of the Prophets" headquarters warned the United States against intervening in the Gulf, asserting that direct combat against the Americans "will be among the sweetest moments of our lives" and that Iran's Islamic fighters are prepared to repeat the lesson taught the Americans in Lebanon and "make their corpses food for the fish" in the Persian Gulf.

Israel

Israeli forces captured four terrorists in the southern Golan Heights area after an IDF patrol discovered a hole in the security fence east of Mevo Hama, Jerusalem radio reported. In the course of interrogation, the terrorists revealed that they had intended to commit a terrorist act in order to negotiate the release of terrorists held in Israel, the radio added.

Lebanon

The Chamber of Deputies met to begin discussion of the government policy statement, according to Beirut radio. Ministers Walid Junblatt and Nabih Birri did not attend the session. Addressing the deputies, former Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam urged the government to provide security before anything else and not to overwhelm the people with promises and dreams, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported.

In another development, Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran stressed the need to eliminate sectarianism in the Lebanese Army and predicted that changes will take place soon in the senior ranks of the Army Command, according to the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio. Nabih Birri announced that he had rejected President Amin al-Jumayyil's proposal to replace the Army commander with a Maronite officer and to create the post of deputy commander to be filled by a Shi'ite, Beirut radio reported. Birri explained that the proposal does not alter the imbalance in the Army structure.

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'Arafat Arrives in Yugoslavia on 'Working Visit'

LD051254 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1148 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Jun (TANJUG) — PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived today for a friendly working visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the SFRY presidency. At Belgrade Airport the leader of the Palestinian revolution was welcomed by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY presidency. 'Arafat was given the highest state honors and welcomed by Marjan Rozic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference; Mijat Sukovic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary of foreign affairs; and Petar Gracanin, Yugoslav People's Army chief of the general staff. In addition to official Yugoslav personalities, 'Arafat and PLO Executive Committee member Abu Mayzar were welcomed by Sahir Basisu [as received], head of the PLO political mission in Belgrade.

In a short statement for the press, 'Arafat expressed appreciation for the warmth of the reception and stressed the lasting friendly links between Yugoslavia and the Palestinian people. He said that the Palestinian march toward implementation of the just aims of the Palestinian people is continuing. On this occasion, 'Arafat once again expressed his deep respect for President Tito and his work, recalling that Tito was the first world leader to give full support to the Palestinian struggle and to unceasingly assist the objectives of the Palestinian revolution.

The Yugoslav-Palestinian talks are due to begin in Belgrade today within the framework of continued meetings of top SFRY and PLO leaders. Prior to the talks, SFRY sources stressed that relations between Yugoslavia and the PLO were close and friendly and that Yugoslavia renders full support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people and the implementation of its lawful rights to self-determination and an independent status. Djuranovic and 'Arafat will discuss the situation in the Middle East, PLO activities to overcome crises in that area, and other matters.

Prague Media Reportage on 'Arafat Visit

For Prague media reportage on Yasir 'Arafat's visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, including his arrival statement and his meeting with the president of the SFRY presidency, Veselin Djuranovic, concerning the Middle East crisis, the Iran-Iraq war, and the Palestinian struggle, see the Yugoslavia section of the 6 June Eastern Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Text of Fatah Central Committee Meeting Statement

JN052045 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT
5 Jun 84

[Text] The Central Committee of the Palestinian national liberation movement — Fatah — has issued a general statement on its meetings which were attended by all of its members and commander in chief Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]. The following is the text of the statement:

I. The Internal Situation

The Fatah Central Committee has formed a subcommittee from its members to discuss military issues and formations proceeding from restoring our military force. The recommendations presented by the subcommittee have been approved. The subcommittee must present organizational measures in the next session of the Central Committee's meetings.

1. Another subcommittee was formed to study the status of the other movement's organs in light of the preparatory reports prepared by the subcommittee for this purpose. The Central Committee has adopted a number of decisions to develop the work of the organs on the basis of integration and the definite incremental working programs.

The Central Committee has approved the recommendations presented to this effect. These recommendations included the financial organ; the organs of security, mobilization, organization, financial control, movement control, and membership security; the status of the organization; and the offices in the regions.

It has been decided that the command committees — which were formed to command the organs — will prepare their budget and working plans for discussion in the coming meeting of the Central Committee.

The administrative plan for information has been approved and the old plan which was approved in a previous meeting has been adopted.

2. The Central Committee then discussed recommendations on the occupied homeland organ in order to develop it and organize its effectiveness. The Central Committee discussed the situation of our kinfolk in the occupied territories, the plans of Judaization and economic suppression, the organized Zionist terrorism against our kinfolk in the occupied territories, and the Zionist enemy's plans against Jerusalem. After discussions, the Central Committee adopted decisions to support our people's steadfastness and to escalate their struggle with all available means in coordination with the PLO Executive Committee.

3. The Central Committee discussed the status of our people and kinfolk in Lebanon and means to protect our camps there in coordination with all Lebanese nationalist and Islamic forces. The Central Committee adopted the necessary decisions to this effect.

II. The General Political Situation

1. The Central Committee discussed the statement presented by the Fatah delegation to the meetings in Algiers and Aden related to the current dialogue with the PFLP and the DFLP in order to strengthen national unity. The Central Committee also discussed suggestions presented by the subcommittee on results of the recent meeting in Algiers and instructions related to coming meetings in Aden.

The Central Committee agreed on the instructions of the Aden meeting and provided its delegation with instructions aimed at safeguarding the PLO's unity and the PNC meeting on clear

political grounds based on PNC resolutions, especially the resolutions adopted by the PNC in its 16th session held in Algiers.

The Central Committee gives special attention to the success of these meetings, which aim at patching up differences, hoping that the dialogue will end as soon as possible to face the challenges of the coming stages with a unified Palestinian stand.

2. The Central Committee highly praised its delegation's visit to Moscow. This visit affirmed the strong relations between the movement and the USSR. The Central Committee expressed its satisfaction with the positive atmosphere of the Moscow talks and with the results which assert the joint principled stands of both parties. The Central Committee expressed appreciation of the role played by the USSR to support Palestinian legitimacy and of the results of the USSR's mediation to restore the natural status of Palestinian-Syrian relations. This is in addition to the mediation efforts exerted by Saudi Arabia, Algeria, and the PDRY.

3. The Central Committee also highly praised the results of Brother Yasir 'Arafat's visit to the PRC at the invitation of the PRC president on the 20th anniversary of the first meeting between the PLO and Fatah on one hand and the PRC on the other hand.

4. The Central Committee realizes the dangers of the Iraqi-Iranian war represented by the destruction created by this war in both countries, the dangers created by the continuation of this war to the Gulf and the GCC countries, and the general direction of U.S. policy which adds fuel to the fire of this war in order to achieve objectives related to the return of U.S. policy to the policy of military bases. The Central Committee also realizes that this situation will affect the Palestinian cause and the struggle of our people through the freezing and destruction of both countries' effectiveness in the conflict with the Zionist enemy.

Proceeding from this realization, the Central Committee studied the results of efforts exerted by Brother Abu 'Ammar upon the ICO Good Offices Committee to stop the Iraqi-Iranian war. The Central Committee also studied the idea of using Islamic forces to disengage the warring forces. The Central Committee studied the contacts carried out by Abu 'Ammar to this effect in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, and the UAE. The Central Committee asserted the need to continue these efforts.

At the end of its statement, the Central Committee asserts to the masses of our people and nation and to all our friends in the world its complete adherence to its firm revolutionary line and its confrontation of the enemies of our people and cause and of the U.S. Middle East policy, which is hostile to our people, nation, and cause and which is an ally of the Zionist enemy.

The Central Committee bases its stands on its adherence to PNC resolutions, especially those adopted in the 16th session. The principled and practical adherence to these resolutions stems from adherence to our people's right to return [to their homeland], to self-determination, and to establishing an independent Palestinian state; and from adherence to the armed struggle as a basic road to protect the political achievements of our people and to gain more achievements. This is in addition to confronting the

racial Zionist enemy and its criminal plans. Our adherence to all this is the solid ground of all the militant practices of our movement and our steadfast people in all arenas and at all levels.

[Signed] The Central Committee of the Palestinian national liberation movement — Fatah, 4 Jun 1984

Fatah's Qaddumi Holds News Conference in London
JN051756 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT
 5 Jun 84

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, yesterday called for an early end to the Iraqi-Iranian war. He affirmed that this conflict distracts attention from the main problem in the Middle East; namely, the Palestine question.

In a news conference in London yesterday, Qaddumi said that Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has played an important role in reviving the ICO Good Offices Committee to solve the Gulf conflict. He noted that Abu 'Ammar is making the utmost effort to contact both sides in an attempt to end this war following the escalating situation resulting from attacks against Kuwaiti and Saudi oil tankers.

Qaddumi stressed that the PLO has been and will remain strong and influential in the Arab world and that the majority of the world's countries are supporting it. He also stressed that efforts are currently under way to reunite Palestinian ranks through the current dialogue between the Fatah leadership and the leaderships of other Palestinian groups that are PLO members.

Answering a question about the Fatah dissidents, Qaddumi said: We have forgotten them because they have become ineffective in the political arena. This, in addition to the repeated splits in their ranks, makes us absolutely unconcerned about this matter.

It is worth noting that Qaddumi is currently visiting the United Kingdom to speak at a rally to be held in London on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Zionist invasion of Lebanon.

Qaddumi's Statement on PNC Meeting Date Disputed
JN051753 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT
 5 Jun 84

[Text] In Damascus Jamil Hilal, member of the joint command of the PFLP and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, has reacted to a statement by Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, that the PNC will be held on 10 July. Hilal said this statement is incorrect.

Hilal said that the date of the PNC meeting will be fixed following a comprehensive political and organizational agreement among the Palestinian revolution's factions and forces, adding that the dialogue among Palestinian factions will be resumed next week in order to create conditions for such a comprehensive Palestinian agreement.

Palestinian Front Official Criticizes 'Arafat

*JN021624 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT
2 Jun 84*

[Text] Damascus — Samir Ghawshah, secretary general of the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front, has affirmed that the points of the Palestinian national salvation plan are aimed at preserving the gains of the Palestinian people's revolution, as well as the PLO's unity and its national unions, and at confronting the moves of the deviationist rightists and foiling their divisionist, capitulatory trend. This came during a political seminar that Dr Ghawshah held with the Syrian branch of the Palestinian workers.

During the seminar, Dr Ghawshah praised Syria's positions and called for strengthening the alliance between Syria on one hand and the PLO and the Arab liberation forces on the other. He also stressed that the Palestinian revolution and the Palestinian nationalist forces will lie in wait for the deviationist and capitulatory trend that 'Arafat's clique represents.

Israeli Military Vehicle Attacked in West Bank

*JN051713 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT
5 Jun 84*

[Text] Our revolutionaries operating inside the occupied homeland attacked a Zionist military vehicle belonging to the Zionist frontier guards. The attack, which was carried out with Molotov cocktails in Nablus in the occupied West Bank, resulted in heavy casualties among the enemy soldiers.

A Zionist military spokesman admitted our revolutionaries' daring attack, but, as usual, refrained from noting Israeli losses. The spokesman said that Israeli forces carried out an extensive campaign in search of our revolutionaries, but all their attempts were in vain. The Zionist occupation forces waged an indiscriminate arrest campaign against Palestinian citizens in Nabulus under the pretext of their connection with the operation.

Israeli Military Patrol Attacked in Lebanon

*JN051752 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT
5 Jun 84*

[Text] Joint Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance men attacked a Zionist military patrol in the An-Nabatiyah area in

occupied southern Lebanon yesterday. Using machine guns and rockets in their attack, the resistance men killed or wounded several Israeli soldiers. A Zionist military spokesman admitted the operation, but refrained from disclosing Israeli losses. The spokesman said the Zionist forces immediately waged an extensive campaign in search of the resistance men, who withdrew safely to their bases.

Syrian Journalist Arrives for Federation Meeting

*JN051517 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1400 GMT
5 Jun 84*

[Text] Amman, 5 Jun (PETRA) — Dr Sabir Falhut, assistant secretary general of the Arab Journalists Federation and president of the Syrian Union of Journalists, arrived in Amman this morning via Ar-Ramtha, at the head of a journalists' delegation participating in the meetings of the General Secretariat of the Arab Journalists Federation which began in Amman today.

Layla Sharaf Opens Arab Journalists Session

*JN052003 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT
5 Jun 84*

[Text] Amman — Information Minister Layla Sharaf has said that 5 June is a painful day on which our fake shell collapsed under a new severe blow to our pan-Arab march. On that day, our pan-Arab political and social diseases appeared clearly at the leadership and popular levels.

In an opening speech to the seventh session of the Arab Journalists Federation at the Amra Hotel this morning, Layla Sharaf said: We have clearly witnessed Arab differences, continued absence of Arab unity, and Arab extemporaneity and illusion. The media, which were characterized by falsehood and deception for the purpose of achieving narrow regional interests and for serving the irresponsible press that adopted abuse instead of discussion, and deception instead of reality, contributed to creating such differences, disunity, and extemporaneity.

The minister also called for establishing a media that can face up to their responsibilities, as they are a partner in preparing for the decisive forthcoming stage and a partner in success and failure.

GULF AFFAIRS

Two-Day GCC Meeting To Start 12 June in At-Ta'if *LD061204 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1144 GMT 6 Jun 84*

[Text] At-Ta'if 6 June (SPA) — The 11th meeting of the foreign ministers of the GCC will be held in At-Ta'if next Tuesday. A number of items on the council's agenda will be discussed at the 2-day meeting.

BAHRAIN

Information Minister Leaves for Saudi Arabia *GF051641 Manama WAKH in English 1530 GMT 5 Jun 84*

[Text] Manama, 5 Jun (WAKH) — Bahraini Information Minister Tariq 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Mu'ayyad left here for talks with his Saudi counterpart 'Ali at-Ta'if ash-Sha'ir on cooperation and coordination between the two countries in the information field.

The Bahraini minister is accompanied by director of Bahrain Television Khalil Ibrahim ad-Dawadi, the director general of GULF NEWS AGENCY Nabil Ya'qub al-Hamar, and head of the Information Ministry Public Relations Department Ahmad ash-Shuruqi.

KUWAIT

Jordan's King Husayn Makes Short Visit *JN051702 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Jun 84*

[Text] Kuwait — His Majesty King Husayn arrived in Kuwait at 1600 today on a brief working visit. He is due to hold talks with the Kuwaiti amir, His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, on developments in the Gulf and bilateral relations.

His majesty was accorded an official reception at Kuwait Airport, where the Jordanian and Kuwaiti national anthems were played. He was received by his highness the Kuwaiti amir, Prime Minister Sa'd al-'Abdallah, a number of ministers, and the Jordanian ambassador to Kuwait.

His majesty is accompanied by the prime minister, the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, and the foreign minister.

Talks Emphasize Unified Action *JN052022 Amman Television Service in English 2000 GMT 5 Jun 84*

[Excerpt] His majesty the king made a brief working visit to Kuwait today during which he held talks with the Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah. The two sides discussed the current Arab situation and developments in the Arab Gulf region in view of the escalated Iranian aggression against Iraq and the vital interests of the Gulf states.

The two sides emphasized the need for unified Arab action to avert any further aggravation of the situation in the Gulf region. The king reaffirmed Jordan's support for the Arab countries defending their territorial integrity. The amir of Kuwait expressed his appreciation for Jordan's position and his majesty's support and pan-Arab stand toward the Arab causes. The two sides agreed to further strengthen bilateral cooperation in all fields and agreed to further their consultations and coordination.

Delegations from the two countries will also meet to discuss further development of bilateral cooperation between the two countries. The talks were attended by the delegation accompanying the king and, on the Kuwaiti side, by senior Kuwaiti officials.

Departs 5 June *LD051952 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1917 GMT 5 Jun 84*

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan and the delegation accompanying him left Kuwait International Airport at about 2130 this evening after a short visit to the country. His majesty was seen off at the airport by his highness the amir of the country, the crown prince and prime minister, and a number of state officials.

The official talks between the Jordanian side headed by His Majesty King Husayn and the Kuwaiti side headed by his highness the amir of the country have been held at As-Salam Palace.

An authorized official source said that the talks had focused basically on the development of the current Arab situation and the escalation of the Iranian-Iraqi war and its effects on the Gulf region and the freedom of navigation there.

AS-SIYASAH Supports Saudi Defense Actions *LD060833 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0714 GMT 6 Jun 84*

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 6 Jun (KUNA) — *AS-SIYASAH* of Kuwait, in its lead story today, said that Saudi action against the hostile target that violated the Saudi territorial space was "a legitimate one." The paper added it is the right of the Kingdom to defend its territory. Moreover, no one will bless the Saudi political administration for any negligence in protecting the interests of the Saudi people. The paper went on to say that although Saudi Arabia did not mention the identity of the hostile target, naturally it did not come from China, for the direction of its origin is known, and could be Iran.

Warns Iran *GF052126 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0855 GMT 6 Jun 84*

[From press review]

[Excerpt] Manama, 6 Jun (WAKH) — The Kuwaiti newspaper *AS-SIYASAH* has asserted that if Iran believes it is capable of defeating the world, it is mistaken. The paper inquired: Who is Iran's ally since the whole world is against the tanker war, against the Gulf war, and in favor of ending the military operations? The

paper warned that this Iranian intransigence may push the Arab world into implementing the joint defense pact. When the war flares up here, then the whole Arab world will be committed to defending the Gulf countries and the Arabian Peninsula because these are the countries that spend money and provide economic support. These countries cannot be left alone to face a grave situation threatening their economic resources, which the whole Arab world benefits from.

The paper called on Iran to review its accounts to see how bitter it is for a country to find itself isolated in this world and to find it has become incapable of finding a friend with whom it can have common grounds.

Tanker Company Official Discusses U.S. Navy Escort

GF060526 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 6 Jun 84 p 1

[By David Tucker]

[Text] American warships escorting tankers through the Gulf are putting them at risk, according to a major oil tanker company. The Kuwait Oil Tanker Company says warplanes could be drawn to their ships by American escort vessels breaking radio silence.

"The American warships are moving in close and asking questions about destinations and cargoes," a company spokesman said.

"Our masters are under strict instructions not to break radio silence so the Americans are getting quite annoyed.

"You just don't know who is listening. We certainly don't want to draw attention to our ships."

He said that two freighters owned by the company had been provided with the uninvited escorts by the Americans. The freighters — the *Ra's al-Barshah* and the *Ra's al-Jlayah* — had been escorted through the Gulf as far as Al-'Arabiyah, well north of where at least four ships have been attacked in recent weeks.

The spokesman said the escorted vessels were using Aldis lamps to communicate with the U.S. warships, which were still coming up on the VHF radio net. "We have made no request for escorts. We were really surprised when they started providing them."

SAUDI ARABIA

GCC States To Stay Clear of Gulf Conflict

LD052155 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Husayn al-'Askari commentary]

[Text] Bahrain's foreign minister said the Gulf countries who are members of the GCC will not be drawn into the Iraqi-Iranian conflict but will defend themselves.

The GCC Arab countries are showing serious and sincere interest in controlling developments of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict to prevent widening the scope of this conflict. This interest stems primarily from a total conviction and a sound realization of the situation's seriousness should it be left dependent on reaction and counterreaction. Then, no one can control developments should they depart from the circle of logic, because any wrong moves resulting from a disturbed temperament will constitute an adventure with unforeseen consequences.

The current situation is a strong challenge and hard test for the ability to confront events. And with the growing bitterness which fills the soul of every Muslim and twists his heart with pain, as though the Islamic world's inevitable fate is to waste its capabilities in conflict with itself, events are rapidly developing in the arena of the Iraqi-Iranian war and are threatening to spread. The GCC countries were unanimous in the strong condemnation of attempts to widen the scope of the war, and the statement of the Bahraini foreign minister comes as an expression of the sincerity of the GCC members' intentions, which continue to strive to picture the future in the shadow of events which seems to call for despair.

But the sincerity of the determination and the good intentions the GCC states continue to express make the scale of hope bigger than that of despair. The current situation as a whole has not yet been deprived of hope as there are common denominators between the Iraqi and the Iranian attitudes, foremost being the eagerness of both sides to preserve their material and human capabilities for exploitation in their correct field — building man and consolidating the march of his prosperity. Quarrels will only lead to the loss of the truth in the shadow of fanaticism in favor of the wrong attitude. This attitude, if it continues, will be a dream which for long has been cherished by the Islamic nation's enemies because in such a war the human and material capabilities of the Islamic nation bleed, thus making it easy for the enemies to impose their wish from the premise of the Islamic side's weakness.

For these reasons, the statement of the Bahraini foreign minister comes as a confirmation of the GCC states' determination not to be aligned and to work with all sincerity and vigilance to defend themselves while shouldering their responsibilities in full in the search for a solution to this tragedy.

Comments on Air Force Action, Gulf Situation

LD061246 Riyadh SPA in English 1208 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Riyadh, June 6, SPA — Saudi newspapers commented editorially today on a number of issues dealing with Arab and international developments and the situation in the Gulf region.

AR-RIYAD said the Kingdom, which had shown more patience and practiced full self restraint on more than one occasion of aggression, has proved its ability to turn its borders into a big grave for invaders who were full of rancor and ill feelings.

The paper noted HM King Fahd's remarks in the regular weekly session of the Cabinet last Monday in which he reaffirmed the Kingdom's keenness to pursue quiet methods in dealing with

current situation in the Gulf and to avoid violence as much as possible, but however it would do all what it can and would resort to all means to defend its rights.

The paper, referring to a statement yesterday of the Defence and Aviation Ministry spokesman in which Saudi Royal Air Force jet fighters shot down an aerial target over Saudi airspace, said our pilots had translated the Saudi monarch's remarks into action.

'UKAZ said the Kingdom remained committed to its policy which was based on the solidification of the bases of security and stability in the region, good neighbouring and realisation of global peace.

The paper said the Kingdom, while it was striving to achieve peace and stability, did not showed laxity in defending its borders against foreign aggression, and this was reasserted by the confrontation of Saudi Royal Forces of an aerial target which entered the Kingdom's territorial waters.

The paper said if the Kingdom was seeking peace, this did not prevent it from practicing its rights in repelling any aggressor.

AL-MADINAH reaffirmed the Kingdom's policy which calls for peace and rejects violence with readiness to repel any aggression and defend the country's territory.

The paper hailed the Kingdom's role to spread peace, security and stability in the Arab and Islamic worlds.

It said the Kingdom was striving to reach an end to Iran-Iraq war and was supporting all efforts in this respect.

It expressed hope that Tehran would respond to Islamic, Arab and international initiatives seeking an end to this war which was benifiting the enemies of Arab and Islamic nations.

AL-JAZIRAH on the same subject, called on industrialised Western countries to play a more effective role in bringing a cessation to the Gulf war because of their vital interests in the region. The paper said these countries could put an end to this war.

AL-JAZIRAH Blames Economic Ills on Arms Race

PM041505 Riyadh AL-JAZIRAH in Arabic 22 May 84

[Editorial: "Arms Race and World Economic Deterioration"]

[Excerpts] In a letter to the UN secretary general the Soviet Union has called for practical steps to reduce world expenditures on armaments and for allocation of additional funds for development in the world's less developed countries.

This worthy call is being used for ulterior motives because the Soviet Union, if not the number one country in the world in military expenditures, is one of the two superpowers and spends on armaments more than all the rich and poor countries put together. As such it is more responsible than the United States for the deterioration of the world economy and the shortage of

materials the Third World countries need for economic development to become free from hunger, disease, and ignorance.

By submitting this call in a letter addressed to UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar through Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, the Soviet Union has stolen a French idea or plan which President Francois Mitterrand put forward last April. The French plan calls on the world's rich countries to allocate 1 percent of their armament and defense budgets to a special fund to aid the world's developing countries to achieve economic development.

The Soviet Union, for example, has devoted a large slice of its vast economic resources to armament and the production of new and sophisticated generations of nuclear and chemical weapons, thus reaching parity with the United States or probably overtaking it. Given that the United States is richer than the Soviet Union in its economic resources, it can be seen the latter has been spending on armaments at the expense of the comfort of its peoples, who are deprived of many things that the peoples of rich countries enjoy. The most obvious example is the decline in wheat production by several million tons, a shortfall made up by imports from the United States and Australia.

Neither the Soviet Union nor the other rich countries have shown mercy toward the peoples of the Third World, which alone suffer the human tragedies of the 20th century. There are 1 billion hungry people, millions of children die daily because of lack of food, and some 500 million mothers suffer from malnutrition and so are unable to feed their babies, who die at the rate of one every hour.

The arms race between the Soviet Union, the United States, and the countries in their camps is the principal cause of the acute economic crisis and the main reason for the hunger, disease, and ignorance from which the peoples of the Third World are suffering.

As long as the Western and Eastern camps cling to their political and economic strategies and dream of dominating the Third World countries and building their strength and prosperity at the expense of these peoples and countries, any ostensibly humanitarian plan like the French or the Soviet plan will never see the light of day and the Third World will remain crushed by the arms race between the two giant camps.

UAE Oil Minister Arrives for Talks With Yamani

GF051532 Jidda Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] UAE Petroleum and Natural Resources Minister Mani' ibn Sa'id al-Utaybah arrived at Al-Hawiyah Airport in At-Ta'if today. He was received by Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani and officials.

In a statement to SPA on his arrival Al-Utaybah said the purpose of his visit to Saudi Arabia is to consult with Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani on oil issues of interest to the UAE, Saudi Arabia, and OPEC.

Bahraini Information Minister Al-Mu'ayyad Arrives
GF051832 Jidda Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT
 5 Jun 84

[Text] Bahraini Information Minister Tariq al-Mu'ayyad and his accompanying delegation arrived in At-Ta'if this afternoon on a visit to the Kingdom. He was received at the airport by Minister of Information 'Ali ash-Sha'ir and a number of officials at the Information Ministry.

Returns Home 5 June

GF052141 Manama WAKH in Arabic 2120 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] At-Ta'if, 5 Jun (WAKH) — Saudi Information Minister 'Ali ash-Sha'ir met with the Bahraini Information Minister in At-Ta'if today. They discussed bilateral cooperation in the information field and exchanged views on issues of mutual interest.

The Bahraini information minister left At-Ta'if for home following a short visit to Saudi Arabia.

Turkish Minister Veysel Atasoy Begins Talks

TA041624 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1550 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Riyadh 4 Jun (AA) — Minister of Transportation Veysel Atasoy, on an official visit to Saudi Arabia, today met Saudi Arabian Minister of Planning Hisham Nazir and Minister of Telecommunications Dr Alawi Darwish Kayyal [as received] separately.

Atasoy held talks with the Saudi Arabian ministers on prospects for joint cooperation in various fields, the possibility of setting up joint ventures, and on means of promoting bilateral cooperation.

UAE

AL-KHALIJ Backs Algerian Initiative on Gulf War

GF052124 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0735 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Ash-Shariqah, 5 Jun (WAM) — The UAE newspaper *AL-KHALIJ* has called for supporting the Algerian effort to attain a prompt end to the war between Iraq and Iran. The paper said this goal can be forged by blocking the expected escalation on the war fronts. It lauded the contacts Algeria is holding with Baghdad and Tehran in hope that the two sides will resort to logic and wisdom and will prefer dialogue on equal footing to the sound of guns and planes. The paper warned against any escalation of the war between the two sides, indicating this will definitely lead to the interference of the ambitious superpowers in the Gulf countries' affairs. The paper said Iraq will respond to any penetration of Iraqi territory by retaliating against Khark and the Iranian interior, which will provide the ambitious superpowers with a gratis opportunity to interfere in the internal affairs of the region's countries. The paper went on to say: Any sincere and honest unilateral move by an Arab country or unanimous move by Arab and Islamic countries must not stop short of quenching the flames of the Iraqi-Iranian war. The paper emphasized that the losers in the expected round of war will be Iraq, Iran, the

Arab Gulf countries, and the Arab and Islamic world. The paper added that the winners will be the U.S.-Israeli alliance and the Western industrial countries, which will increase their sale of weapons and continue to import oil.

Concluding, the paper warned against the gravity of an upcoming escalation of the Iraqi-Iranian war and termed this eventuality "a new Arab-Islamic massacre." In this context, the paper urged those who make the political decisions in this war to freeze military operations, to seriously bolster the honest efforts being made by a number of sides, and to direct the fire at the U.S.-Israeli alliance.

Briefs

1983 Expenses, Revenues — Abu Dhabi, WAM — The semiannual economic bulletin issued by the Central Bank yesterday which contains a statistical summary of the economic, financial, and banking activities in the country through the end of 1983, said the actual overall expenditures in the 1983 general federal budget reached 16,220,600,000 dirhams, distributed as 14,745,600,000 dirhams for the current expenses and 1,475,000,000 for development expenses. The overall revenues in the budget reached 14,393,900,000 dirhams and were made up of 13,699,400,000 dirhams as a contribution from the UAE and 693,900,000 dirhams from other revenues. [Excerpt] [Ash-Shariqah *AL-KHALIJ* in Arabic 5 Jun 84 p 6 GF]

More Female Students — The number of girl students in elementary, preparatory and secondary schools in the country has increased to 72,474 this year, from 15,685 in 1972, says a report issued by the Ministry of Education. According to the report, the number of girls' schools increased from 41 in 1972 to 156 this year. [Text] [Dubayy *KHALEJ TIMES* in English 4 Jun 84 p 3 GF]

YAR

Briefs

Loan Agreement — An agreement was signed in Jidda today between the YAR and the Islamic Bank for Development. The bank will finance a YAR foreign trade deal in the amount of \$20 million for the purchase of refined petroleum products from Kuwait. [Summary] [Doha QNA in Arabic 1820 GMT 30 May 84 GF]

Outgoing U.S. Envoy — Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee, met in his office today with David Eugene Zweifel, U.S. ambassador to the YAR, at the end of his term of office. During the meeting, bilateral relations and means of promoting them were discussed. [Text] [San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 3 Jun 84 GF]

Mubarak, Officials Attend Muhyi ad-Din Funeral

NC061118 [Editorial Report] Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 1007 GMT on 6 June begins a live relay of the funeral procession of late Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din. The funeral ceremony starts at the Rabi'ah al-'Adawiyah mosque in Nasr City, a suburb of Cairo. The casket is carried out of the mosque at 1012 GMT following a military salute.

At 1015 GMT the announcer says that a group of officers is accompanying the casket to the martyrs monument. The announcer then expounds on the late prime minister's achievements and services made for the sake and prosperity of Egypt. At 1020 the bier, carried on a horse-drawn carriage, approaches a marquee in Nasr City where statesmen and people are to offer their condolences. The announcer says that President Husni Mubarak is at head of the Egyptian delegation participating in the funeral.

At 1027 GMT a military band plays a funeral dirge while the funeral procession proceeds to the burial site. The announcer then enumerates more of the late prime minister's major qualities while the procession continues to the burial site.

At 1035 GMT the announcer says military groups representing all branches of the Armed Forces, Air Force, and naval forces are marching before the carriage carrying the bier. The announcer adds that President Husni Mubarak and senior officials are following the body of the late prime minister near the martyrs monument, where the procession ends. At 1039 GMT the announcer says that President Mubarak proceeds to the family of the late prime minister to offer his condolences.

At 1041 GMT the announcer says that President Mubarak departs while the casket bearing the late prime minister is being carried by Army officers to a carriage that will take him to the burial site. The relay ends at 1042 GMT.

Perez de Cuellar Arrives in Cairo 5 Jun

NC051516 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1506 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Cairo, 5 Jun (MENA) — UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar arrived in Cairo this afternoon on a visit that will last until 7 June. The visit comes at the start of the UN secretary general's first tour of the area, during which he will also visit Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, and Israel.

The UN secretary general was welcomed on arrival at the airport by Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, and the staff of the UN office in Cairo.

Upon his arrival, Perez de Cuellar made a statement noting that the Palestinian issue is the core of the Middle East conflict and that efforts should be made to resolve it once and for all. Perez de Cuellar added that he favors an international conference or meeting to realize comprehensive peace in the Middle East and to find a just solution to the Palestinian issue.

Such a meeting, the UN secretary general said, should be attended by the parties concerned — Egypt, Lebanon, Syria,

Jordan, Israel, and the PLO — as well as by the superpowers and UN Security Council members.

Perez de Cuellar pointed out that several international initiatives on the Palestinian issue currently exist. He added that he is optimistic about the prospects for finding a solution to the Palestinian issue. He also expressed his pleasure at visiting Cairo during his tour of the region. Cairo, Perez de Cuellar said, is of particular interest to the United Nations because of the importance of Egypt's efforts to solve the Palestinian issue.

Perez de Cuellar said that he will conduct talks with President Mubarak and Egyptian officials over ways to achieve peace in the region. He added that he is ready to discuss any topic put forward by Cairo. The idea of holding an international conference to solve the Palestinian issue emanated from the international conference in support of the Palestinian issue, the UN secretary general said, adding that reactions to this conference ranged from positive to negative. Perez de Cuellar also pointed out that he will submit proposals to the United Nations following his discussions in the region.

On the UN role in Lebanon, Perez de Cuellar said that the United Nations is coordinating with Lebanon and that it keeps observers in south Lebanon. The United Nations, he said, is cooperating with the Lebanese Government so that the latter can extend its sovereignty over all Lebanon.

Received by Mubarak

NC060936 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0910 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Cairo, 6 Jun (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this morning received UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar and the delegation accompanying him. Kamal Hasan 'Ali, acting prime minister and foreign minister, attended the meeting. Perez de Cuellar arrived in Cairo yesterday on a 2-day visit within the framework of a tour of the Middle East that also includes stops in Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, and Israel.

'Ali Returns From Talks in Khartoum 5 Jun

NC051642 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1620 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Cairo, 5 Jun (MENA) — Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister and entrusted with the duties of the prime minister, returned to Cairo from Khartoum this afternoon following a short visit to Sudan. During the the visit, 'Ali held an hour of talks with Sudanese President Ja'afar Numayri. In a statement to MENA following his return, 'Ali said he conveyed to President Numayri an important message from President Husni Mubarak concerning the various conditions in the area and integration between the two countries. He said that during the meeting, which lasted approximately 1 hour, he and President Numayri reviewed all the current conditions in the Middle East, the Gulf, and Africa. They also discussed bilateral relations and matters related to Egyptian-Sudanese integration in various fields. 'Ali immediately informed President Mubarak of the outcome of his visit to Khartoum.

Iranian Cities Warned of Retaliatory Raids

GF051903 Baghdad Domestic Service in Kurdish 1800 GMT
5 Jun 84

[Text] The military has issued the following communique:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The enemy, Iran, declared this afternoon that it will launch aerial attacks against some of our cities. We find ourselves obliged to respond to the enemy on this declaration by teaching it a lesson through raiding the following cities in Iran: Dezful, Ahvaz, Khorramshahr, Behbahan, Andimeshk, Ramhormoz, Hamadan, Masjed Soleyman, Ilam, Shush, Tabriz, Khorramabad, Mashahir, Nahavand, and Abadan.

We ask the citizens of the aforementioned Iranian cities to leave them for their own safety. The losses they will suffer will be due to the obstinacy of the criminal Iranian regime which will be held responsible for this action.

[Dated] 5 June 1984

Papers Promise Strong Retaliatory Attacks

JN060813 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0645 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 6 Jun (INA) — The newspaper *AL-JUMHURIYAH* emphasizes that Iraq will retaliate for each blow with 15 blows and will attack 15 Iranian cities if they dare to bombard a single Iraqi city.

The paper holds the Iranian rulers responsible for the harm and destruction which will be inflicted on cities as a result of the Iraqi reply. It recalls that Iraq practices what it preaches and carries out what it threatens to do. It adds: We do not allow anyone to tamper with our citizens' security or encroach on their dignity. When this happens, our reply will be both firm and violent. If the knaves of Iran want to try their luck, let them do so because nothing will then stand between us except the language of fire. We will then strike hard and turn them into ravens lamenting their destruction.

The newspaper *AL-IRAQ* asserts that any new aggression against Iraq reflects the internal situation in Iran. Whenever Iran's crisis intensifies and whenever Iran's rulers begin to feel that the blockade is further tightened, they embark on a new aggression against Iraq's eastern borders.

It indicates that the current stage, represented by the Iraqi siege which appears to be effective and comprehensive and which has emphasized Iraq's ability to strangle Iran and deprive it of the exportation of its oil, has prompted Iran's rulers to employ a new card for aggression against Iraq by threatening to attack the Iraqi cities despite their full knowledge that this aggression will only be their last breath.

The paper stresses that Iraq will be forced to retaliate if the enemy carries out its threats. It adds: Our reply will this time be very tough, because today's Iraq is not that of 1981 and

because Iraq possesses weapons and equipment which it has not so far used — weapons which are more effective than the ones used to repulse the previous Iranian attacks.

Armed Forces Communique No 1,487 - 5 June

JN051658 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT
5 Jun 84

[Communique No 1,487 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 5 June 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With splendid steadfastness and outstanding courage, the proud Iraqis are continuing their heroic confrontation of the aggressor Iranian forces. The results for last night and today are as follows:

1. Using various kinds of weapons, our forward units pounded enemy positions, troop concentrations, and engineering equipment east of Basra, killing 7, wounding others, and destroying 2 vehicles, 2 boats, 11 infantry positions, and 5 bunkers. Those in the bunkers were also killed. Our forces also destroyed one hardware stockpile and set a number of enemy positions and a fuel tank on fire.

2. One of our units carried out a bold, successful raid against an enemy boat in the Maysan sector killing an enemy soldier, capturing another, and sinking the boat. Our forces also captured a number of serviceable light weapons.

3. One was killed in the central sector of the front.

4. The evil Khomeyniite clique shelled Basra and its environs with heavy artillery today injuring one civilian.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 5 Jun 1984

Monte Carlo Reports Iraqi Jets Heading to Front

JN051318 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT
5 Jun 84

[Text] A short while ago, it was reported that squadrons of Iraqi aircraft were seen heading toward the Iraqi-Iranian war front for the first time in several weeks. A few minutes later Tehran reported that Baneh, an Iranian Kurdish town on the Iraqi-Iranian border southwest of Saqqez was strafed today by Iraqi aircraft. This was announced by Tehran radio.

President Phones 'Solidarity' Message to King Fahd

JN060623 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0537 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Jun (INA) — Last night President Saddam Husayn telephoned Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. He conveyed to him Iraq's solidarity with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in its legitimate defense of its territorial waters and interests against the Iranian aggression.

King Husayn Leaves for Talks With Kuwaiti Amir
JN051515 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1412 GMT
 5 Jun 84

[Text] AMMAN, 5 Jun (PETRA) — His Majesty King Husayn left Amman for Kuwait this afternoon on a short visit, during which he will hold talks with Kuwaiti Amir His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah dealing with the latest developments in the Arab Gulf region, bilateral relations, and cooperation between the two fraternal countries.

Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat; the chief of the royal court, Marwan al-Qasim; Ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces; and Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri went with his majesty.

His Highness Crown Prince Hasan took the constitutional oath before his majesty the king and the ministers as his majesty's deputy while he is away from the homeland.

Returns to Amman

JN052124 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT
 5 Jun 84

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Husayn returned to Jordan this evening following a 5-hour working visit to Kuwait, during which he held talks with Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah.

The king was received at the airport on his return by Her Majesty Queen Nur, His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the court minister, and his highness the chief chamberlain.

AD-DUSTUR Interviews Interior Minister 'Arar
JN051110 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 3 Jun 84 p 5

[By AD-DUSTUR correspondent Muhammad al-Majali]

[Text] Amman — In an exclusive interview with AD-DUSTUR, the deputy prime minister and interior minister, Sulayman 'Arar, dotted the i's and crossed the t's on the question of allowing political parties, Jordanian-Syrian relations, and persons who are detained for interrogation or who are convicted. On the latter subject, 'Arar said, "There are absolutely no political detainees in our country." 'Arar also evaluated the results of the parliamentary elections.

AD-DUSTUR: It is said that there is an intention to permit certain political parties to resume their activities in Jordan, especially in light of the open session between the House of Representatives and the government.

'Arar: Officially, the Parties Law is suspended, and in my opinion there is no intention to lift this ban. The reason, as we all know, is that Jordan's past experience with parties has been rather bitter. Most of those parties were in fact extensions of political organizations abroad, and, in view of its very structure, our country could not endure that. So we have already gone through the party experience and our country suffered a great deal and made great sacrifices. Our Jordanian people now are

against any party that has any kind of outside links, and I am sure of that.

I believe that an opportunity will be given in the future to those organizations that stem from our country's heritage, seek its well-being and security, believe in the letter and spirit of its Constitution, and rally around its leadership, which time has proven to be farsighted and astute.

The Jordanian people are now mature and can no longer be deceived by the propaganda broadcast by this or that radio. Our people certainly welcome anyone who wants to propose solutions to our problems and achieve development for the better by adhering to principles agreed upon and by observing the Constitution and the laws within a single Jordanian family that rallies around its king.

AD-DUSTUR: Some 46 detainees were released recently. The question is: How many more political detainees are left and is there any intention to release them?

'Arar: Individual citizens are detained only for interrogation. Those facing serious charges are referred to the competent courts and the innocent ones are released. Therefore, there are absolutely no political detainees in our country. There are detainees under interrogation and there are convicted persons. Those detained for interrogation are no more than a few score. Their cases are soon dealt with, and they are either released or referred to court for trial.

A single glance at the world around us in the Middle East will show that Jordan is the only country where such cases are handled in this quick manner and also where only a small number of people are involved. Anyone in our region can see that there is absolutely no comparison between what takes place in Jordan and what takes place among certain organizations abroad, whether with regard to the methods used or the numbers involved. The authorities notify the family of any person who is detained for interrogation. And, when he is referred to court, he has the right to appoint one or more lawyers to defend him. Despite the strong foreign trends to which we are exposed, we in this country do not face any major [security] cases. The detention of a few score detainees for interrogation, scores that do not exceed the fingers of one hand, is not a great event. Moreover, the referral of suspects to courts is not something unusual. We are working in broad daylight. We have nothing to be ashamed of. The International Red Cross and the human rights commissions testify to and praise our humanitarian methods.

AD-DUSTUR: In a previous press interview, you said that differences with Syria still exist. What are the most important differences and what solutions do you envisage? The Syrian information minister said in a statement that the cause of Syrian-Jordanian differences lies in the fact that Jordanian policy is in harmony with the course of U.S. policy. What is your comment on this?

'Arar: Syrian-Jordanian difference are old ones. These differences began after Syria's relations with Iraq deteriorated when the conspiracy was exposed in Baghdad. Later, there were attempts to harm national security and citizens and affect [Jor-

danian]officials. All these attempts are known. At the same time, press and propaganda campaigns and accusations were made by both sides. I can say that these campaigns have eased, and Jordan on its part has toned down its campaign in order to safeguard Arab solidarity.

I believe that the most significant obstacle to Jordanian-Syrian relations is represented by Damascus' stand toward the Iraq-Iran war and our differing viewpoints on this war. We believe that Iraq is waging a heroic battle for the sake of defending its nation, and that Syria's closure of the Iraqi oil pipeline is seriously affecting the Iraqi people's interests during these particular circumstances, taking into consideration that the collective Arab defense pact and the Arab League's Charter completely contradict this action. When this stand toward the Iraqi people, who are confronting Iranian aggression, ceases to exist, a major obstacle to improving relations will be removed.

Regarding the Syrian information minister's statement that Syrian-Jordanian differences are due to the Jordanian course being in harmony with the course of U.S. policy, I can say that this is merely talk. Although I have not heard the Syrian information minister saying this literally, I leave the answer to this to those Arabs who have eyes, ears, and brains who can understand what has and is still taking place in the arena.

AD-DUSTUR: In a statement, the prime minister has said that an analysis has been made of the results of the elections. What does this analysis reveal?

'Arar: The attentive government evaluates every experience. The recent by-elections in Jordan were an excellent experience which must not pass without evaluation. We have evaluated them and we are sure that any experience which is within the framework of the Constitution and the law is for the benefit and welfare of the society. I cannot say that the analysis reveals any surprising or unexpected indications. In fact, I affirm that these indications are a natural and realistic result which reflects the society's viewpoint at this stage.

However, I am sure that the citizens' options are not final and that many election results are tests for the candidates by the citizens. If the citizens find that these candidates deal realistically with their problems, then the role of these candidates is entrenched; otherwise, the citizens will remain aloof as experience has taught them to be. At any rate slogans are not sufficient.

AD-DUSTUR: The election law is 30 years old. Are there any plans to issue a new law?

'Arar: Yes, there is a committee at the Ministry of Interior studying the drafting of a new law in order to present it to the government. Later, this law will pass through the various constitutional stages.

Regarding his visit to the bridges and the conscription law for West Bank citizens, Sulayman 'Arar said: We have visited the bridges and are satisfied with the procedures there. Concerning conscription for West Bank citizens, they are exempted as long as they live on the West Bank, because Jordan believes that living in the occupied territory is a national service. However, West Bank citizens living in the East Bank are treated like their brothers on this bank where conscription is concerned.

In reply to a question about facilitating the entry of fruit and vegetables from the West Bank, 'Arar said: Since the beginning of the occupation there have been arrangements to facilitate the entry of this produce. For example, we fixed the entry of this produce in certain quantities and on certain dates. This measure was taken in anticipation of the entry of Israeli products.

On intentions to reconsider administrative divisions, 'Arar said: In principle, there is a course and tendency to study and reconsider administrative divisions. We will reconsider them this year. He added: Authorization has been given for various amendments to be made such as adding some areas and changing their names.

Answering a question about the reduction in Kuwaiti aid, 'Arar said: Of course, any reduction of Arab aid would affect Jordan's financial situation, because Jordan's development plans have been drawn up with this aid in mind.

Fatah's Al-Wazir Arrives in Amman 4 Jun

*JN051726 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT
5 Jun 84*

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, arrived in Amman yesterday evening on a 4-day visit during which he will meet with a number of Jordanian officials. He will later leave Amman for Aden to head the Fatah delegation following up the Algiers dialogue.

Second Chamber Vote of Confidence Session Begins

NC060946 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0900 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] The second Chamber of Deputies session to discuss the government policy statement began an hour ago, preparatory to granting confidence to the government. A number of deputies are expected to address today's session. Their debates will focus on the issues of security, the Army, and liberation, as well as development and construction. The debates may be shortened to pave the way for the government to carry out its program because the situation in the country can no longer endure a minute of procrastination, and because the government was formed during extraordinarily difficult circumstances.

Our correspondent at Al-Mansur Palace made the following report:

[Begin recording] At 1110 the Chamber of Deputies resumed discussion of the government policy statement. Chamber Speaker Kamil al-As'ad opened the session in the presence of 44 deputies and the ministers, with the exception of Ministers Nabih Birri and Junblatt. Deputy Farid Jubran was first to address the session. He referred to the events through which Lebanon has passed and then raised eight points, expressing the hope that the government will bring about their realization. Among these points are the liberation of the south and cancellation of political sectarianism. Deputy Jubran concluded by giving confidence to the government. Deputy Nadim Nu'aym was next. He gave confidence to the government but refused to give the government extraordinary powers. He called for halting the implementation of the legislative decrees [not further specified].

Deputy Dr 'Ali al-Khalil's address is still in progress. [end recording]

Speaker Leaves Session

NC061128 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon
in Arabic 1045 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The Chamber of Deputies began its second session for discussing the government's policy statement at 1110 today. It is worth noting that Speaker Kamil al-As'ad left the session a short while ago for, as was reported, health reasons. Today's session was highlighted by a clash between Deputy Speaker Munir Abu Fadil and Minister Victor Qasir. While Deputy Butrus Harb was speaking, Abu Fadil said he will raise the subject of the neglected rights of the Greek Orthodox Community. He was confronted by Minister Victor Qasir, who censured him for his continued claim of representing the Greek Orthodox Community.

Karami: No Cabinet Meeting To Be Held 6 June

NC051423 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] After the Chamber of Deputies meeting today, Prime Minister Rashid Karami said that the government has no objection to Speaker Kamil al-As'ad's decision to adjourn the Chamber of Deputies debate of the government policy statement until

tomorrow. He said that the Cabinet will consequently not hold its weekly meeting tomorrow.

Birri Rejects Al-Jumayyil Proposal on Army Reform

NC060644 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Nabih Birri, minister of water, electrical resources, and justice, has stated that he and Minister Walid Junblatt discussed with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam two primary issues: the Army and the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon.

Continuing his statement, the Amal Movement leader added that both he and the Progressive Socialist Party leader were briefed by Khaddam on a proposal made by President Amin al-Jumayyil and conveyed to Damascus by Colonel Simon Qassis, Army intelligence chief. The proposal, which deals with Army reform, provides for replacing the Army commander with a well-known Maronite officer and for creating a deputy commander's post to be assumed by a Shi'ite officer. Birri said: I turned down the proposal because it does not alter the essence of the imbalance that has been adversely affecting the Army structure over the past 1 and 1/2 years, particularly with regard to what took place in the southern suburb and West Beirut.

Birri added: We want a reform that will unify the Army and lay down disciplinary rules to defend all people. Ministers Birri and Junblatt, according to their sources, said they would prefer putting off discussion on the question of expanding the Army posts for a later date, namely, after the amendment of Decree 102.

Birri Meets U.S. Envoy on Power Supply Problem

NC051311 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Nabih Birri, minister of state for south Lebanon and reconstruction affairs, and minister of justice, water, and electrical resources, today devoted attention to the issue of power supplies and repairing faults to ensure a constant supply. At noon today, he called for this purpose from his office in the UNESCO building Misbah an-Natur, the director general of the Lebanese Electricity Authority, and discussed the reasons behind the delayed repairs. He then spoke on the telephone with the U.S. ambassador in Lebanon and invited him to discuss the subject. At 1300, Minister Birri met with the U.S. ambassador and briefed him on the difficulties that have been preventing the arrival of technicians and workers in Al-Jiyah and areas where high-tension lines are located, so that the workers can carry out the necessary repairs. He asked him to carry out the necessary contacts to facilitate the dispatch of technicians and workers. It has been learned that the U.S. ambassador promised to deal with the matter. It is expected that the dispatch of technicians and workers will take place either over land or by sea.

Minister Birri also discussed with the U.S. ambassador the situation in the south, in light of Israeli practices, as well as the political developments in the country.

Minister Says Changes in Army Command 'Soon'

NC051922 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic
to Lebanon 1900 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran has stressed the need to banish sectarianism from Lebanon and, in the first place, from the Lebanese Army. He also pointed out that changes soon will take place in the senior ranks of the Army Command.

Sniper Fire Wounds Two French Observers in Beirut

NC060927 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0920 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Two French observers were hit by sniper fire at noon today in the areas of Syria and Lebanon Bank. They were removed to the Hotel Dieu Hospital.

One Observer Killed

NC061106 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon
in Arabic 1100 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] At noon today French observer Captain (Acicour) was killed by sniper fire targeted at the Syria and Lebanon Bank building. First Lieutenant (Claval) was wounded and taken to the Hotel Dieu Hospital.

Lebanese Army Communications Center Seized

NC051449 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Reports from the south say the southern army of Lebanon has taken over the communications center in the town of Run in Jazzin District. The center was in the hands of the Lebanese Army and provided communications between the [Army] command in the south and the command in Beirut and also provided communications for the Internal Security Forces. After confiscating all the contents of the center, the southern army of Lebanon men said: If there are any enquiries, let them be addressed to the liaison office in Ad-Dubayyah.

Meanwhile, Israeli forces today arrested a member of the gendarmerie in Ar-Rayhanah town. They refused to accept the crossing permits at the Batir-Jazzin crossing point and prevented southerners from crossing. The Israeli forces told the people: Go to Birri. Two shells also fell this morning on an Israeli position near Ash-Shuqayf Club. The Israeli forces opened fire in the area, which burned a number of trees.

Al-Jumayyil Inspects Army Positions in Mountain

NC051136 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1115 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil inspected the Army positions in Suq al-Gharb this morning. He spoke to the officers and soldiers and heard what they had to say about the situation in the area. At B'abda Palace, President al-Jumayyil met with the Romanian ambassador and reviewed developments with him.

Tension Follows Visit

NC051647 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 1600 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Extreme tension is prevailing in the mountain following the visit by President Amin al-Jumayyil to Army positions in Suq al-Gharb. This visit was followed by the movement of armored vehicles and the setting up of weapons emplacements in the hills facing 'Aytat and Kayfun.

An informed security source stressed that Al-Jumayyil's visit to Suq al-Gharb came in the wake of divisions that have shaken the Army Command in Al-Yarzi after a number of senior officers rallied around the Army commander, Ibrahim Tannus. This military movement, which consists of Colonel Michel 'Awn, Lieutenant Colonel Yusuf at-Tahhan, and officers Nasib 'Id and Aby Jamrah, crystallized after General Tannus, rather than the political authority, was held responsible for the split in the Army and the killing of innocent people in the mountain and the suburb.

IDF on Al-Biq'a' Front on 'Maximum State of Alert'

NC060537 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0300 GMT
6 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The occupied areas in the south and western Al-Biq'a' yesterday witnessed attacks against the Israeli enemy forces, which continue to terrorize the citizens of these areas.

The Lebanese nationalist resistance fighters fired three rockets at Qal'at ash-Shaqif scoring direct hits and inflicting heavy losses — dead or wounded — on the Israeli forces. The losses could not be determined in view of the cordon the Israeli forces established around the scene. The resistance fighters carried out another operation firing a number of rockets at an Israeli position near Sayniq Bridge. There have been no immediate reports on Israeli losses due to the Israeli cordon imposed.

Israeli forces on the Al-Biq'a' front have been placed on a maximum state of alert. The Israeli Command in Al-Biq'a' recalled all soldiers on leave and the Israeli forces positioned on the frontlines have been alerted. They reinforced their barricades, positions, and rear camps with tanks and intensified security around these positions.

In western Al-Biq'a', the Israeli forces have partially lifted their siege of Kamid al-Lawz, which was imposed 5 days ago. The Jazzin-Kamid al-Lawz Road has been reopened.

Palestinians, Communists Set Up Posts in Beirut

NC041157 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1045 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Excerpts] A security report has indicated that members of the PFLP have rented offices and houses for their members in the Beirut areas of Sabra, Spinneys, Ar-Ramlah al-Bayda, Sami Shahil, and Jnah, within the framework of reorganizing and deploying their ranks.

In Hayy al-Watwat the communists have set up roadblocks, particularly in the area of the An-Nida' printing press building. They reinforced their positions in the same area following the recent clashes that took place between them and the Amal gunmen.

Franjiyah Holds Weekly News Conference

NC051200 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1030 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] In the weekly news conference he held this morning at his palace in Zgharta, [former] President Sulayman Franjiyah pointed out that the boisterous demonstrations and strikes in Beirut, the south, and in all the Lebanese areas on the second anniversary of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon are an unequivocal sign that it is not possible to swallow or digest Lebanon. He added: What is taking place in the south, western Al-Biq'a, and Rashayya is a great lesson for the United States and the Israeli enemy. On the occasion, Franjiyah saluted the Lebanese nationalist resistance, which is daily inflicting huge losses on the enemy. He expressed strong objections to the fact that the government's policy statement did not frankly mention this honorable resistance, adopt it, or pledge to give it absolute support, but only hinted to it with some kind of embarrassment. This official behavior toward the nationalist resistance is really shameful and disappointing.

Franjiyah added: The policy statement did not only include this error but was out of place in its entirety. The statement should have contained only two points: A pledge to impose security and a pledge to bring about the withdrawal of the occupying enemy. Today is not the time, Franjiyah added, for all the other points contained in the statement of policy because they divide instead of uniting the Lebanese, and because they upset the balance on which the government was established in Lebanon, and on which the unique Lebanese formula was established.

Franjiyah pointed out that the policy statement contradicts the discussions that took place in Lausanne, and contains what had been rejected in Lausanne concerning reforms. Franjiyah drew the attention of the honorable deputies to the fact that the reform projects submitted will divide the Lebanese — a matter which will be in Israel's interest only. He urged them to approve the points in the policy statement pertaining to the cease-fire and the liberation of our sacred land.

Fadi Afram Interview with AS-SIYASAH Reported

NC020710 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Fadi Afram, commander of the Lebanese Forces, said the Lebanese Forces had refused to participate in the government because such a government was bound to take measures upon which the Lebanese Forces would disagree. In an interview with the Kuwaiti paper *AS-SIYASAH*, Afram said that Minister Walid Junblatt is in favor of political decentralization and pluralism, but he does not dare enter into alliance with the Lebanese Forces without Syrian permission.

Afram added that the Lebanese Forces are not a military organ of the Phalange Party or of the Lebanese Front. Following President al-Jumayyil's failure to rebuild a new Lebanon, Afram said, the Lebanese Forces resumed their normal role. Afram added that President al-Jumayyil is the president of all of Lebanon, and not just the Christian community, the Lebanese Forces, or the Phalange Party. We always view the presidency, Afram said, against a background of pluralism.

PSP Issues Statement on Objectives, Views

NC051244 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] The Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) has issued a statement stressing that the national unity government is the last opportunity for the Lebanese to bring about a national reconciliation that would end the crisis which has existed for approximately 10 years, and which would lay down a sound basis for a new national charter in which affiliation to the homeland would be above all other affiliations.

The statement asserts that this is what is desired by the majority but not by all Lebanese, because there are some who are still betting on new formulas to overturn the present balance. The statement adds: Through some of its actions and statements, it seems that the Lebanese Front is not very interested in the government's success, nor is it enthusiastic about it.

The PSP statement says the statements by Karim Baqraduni [member of the Phalange Party Political Bureau] in which he called for peace [sulh] with Israel only confirm that the war decision in Lebanon is only an Israeli one. It is also clear that the Phalange Radio is adopting the stand of the speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, who is hostile to the government.

The statement adds that the statements by Antoine Bridi [the Lebanese Forces inspector general] and Fadi Afram call for division and fragmentation. In light of these facts, the statement stresses that the PSP's decision to participate in the government is only aimed at stopping the war game and promoting political dialogue as the only way to national reconciliation.

The statement insists on the nationalist demands agreed upon through the dialogue. It stresses that there will be no letting up on the issue of true Army reform, so that it will be a national Army that rejects divisiveness. It also stresses the need for political reform through abolishment of political sectarianism and elimination of partisan and sectarian hegemony.

The statement concludes by pointing out the need to adopt a comprehensive development plan for the reconstruction of the areas destroyed by the war.

PFLP-GC, PFLP Members Enter Beirut Areas

NC061150 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has learned that members of Ahmad Jibril's PFLP-GC have infiltrated Hayy as-Sullum and

Al-'Amrusiyah bringing with them heavy weapons and rocket launchers. We also learned that the Amal Movement has given these members the green light to enter into the areas, provided they work under the movement's command. In another development, security sources have received reports indicating that a PFLP official recently arrived in West Beirut bringing with him identity cards for every PFLP member remaining in Beirut after the Israeli invasion, preparatory to gathering them and entrusting them with military tasks in the capital.

MEA Director Says Flights May Resume Next Week

*NC060524 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon
in Arabic 0445 GMT 6 Jun 84*

[Text] Salim Salam, chairman of the Middle East Airlines [MEA] Board of Directors, said following his return from Damascus that the company might resume flights from Damascus and Larnaca airports next week.

Syrians Reinforce Qabb Ilyas Combat Line in Al-Biqa

*NC051209 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1115 GMT 5 Jun 84*

[Text] Our correspondent in Al-Biqa' reports that at dawn today the Syrian forces brought trucks laden with ammunition to the combat lines and that they sent other trucks to the Socialists and to the Amal forces. In the past 2 days the Syrian forces reinforced

the Qabb Ilyas combat line, which is near the confrontation line, with T-72 tanks which were formerly in (Usaya).

Resistance Mounts Operation Against Israelis

*NC051634 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic
to Lebanon 1600 GMT 5 Jun 84*

[Text] The Lebanese nationalist resistance fighters today carried out a new operation against the Israeli occupation forces. They fired rockets and machine guns on an Israeli patrol along the Jba'-Arab Salim main road. A number of Israelis were hit and evacuated by a helicopter that landed in the operation area.

Our correspondent in the south reports that an Israeli force this morning raided the house of Shaykh 'Abd al-Karim 'Ubayd, the imam of Jibshit, checked the identities of those inside after searching the rooms and ransacking the place.

The ulemas of the Jabal 'Amil group have condemned the harassment of religious men in the south, and have pledged to God and the people to continue to hoist the flag of the right and holy jihad until the liberation of the last inch of the homeland's soil. Reports from the south also say men from the national guard, which was set up by Israel, today entered the office of the *AS-SAFIR* newspaper in Sidon, destroyed its contents, and broke the windows.

Minister Cited on 'Successful' Talks in USSR

*PM051331 Damascus AL-BATH in Arabic 1 Jun 84
p 4*

[SANA report: "Religious Trust Minister Praises Positive and Successful Results Achieved During Visit to Moscow"]

[Excerpts] Damascus — Dr Muhammad Muhammad al-Khatib, religious trust minister, has affirmed that his recent visit to the Soviet Union at the head of a delegation and the talks he had with Geydar Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, were successful and useful in consolidating the good and close relations between the two friendly countries and peoples. In a statement he made to SANA yesterday commenting on the outcome of his visit, the minister pointed out the distinguished position Syria, under President Hafiz al-Asad's leadership, enjoys with the Soviet Government and peoples because of its valiant struggle and heroic steadfastness in the face of imperialist and Zionist conspiracies.

The minister pointed to his meetings with senior officials and clerics in the Soviet republics he visited, including Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, and Dagestan. He said these meetings showed that clerics in both countries adopt a stand of supporting and backing the common policies of their countries against colonialism, imperialism, and racist and aggressive Israel. The minister of religious trust said that his ministry is interested in the proposal by heads of religious administrations in the Soviet Union to convene an international conference of clerics to be devoted to defending the cause of freedom and peace in the Middle East and throughout the world.

He said that the Ministry of Religious Trusts intends to continue to work for convening this conference and prepare for it, because it would manifest the unity of clerics in both countries as well as in the Arab, Islamic, and African countries and in Asia, Europe, and other parts of the world. The minister said that he conveyed to the Soviet officials and citizens he met during this visit the greetings and wishes of President Hafiz Al-Asad.

Information Minister Meets Austrian Press Group

*JN031259 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 3 Jun 84*

[Text] Yasin Rajjuh, information minister, met this afternoon with an Austrian press delegation representing the various Austrian media organs. The meeting was attended by the minister's assistant, the director of SANA, and the head of Syria's delegation to the armistice committee.

The minister explained to the delegation Syria's stands on the current Arab and international issues. He stressed Syria's firm policies on various issues, including the Iraq-Iran war, which Syria has rejected from the beginning, when we warned against the dangers and aims of the war, which weaken and waste the energies of both Iraq and Iran and direct the potentials of both countries away from the interests of our people's central cause.

The minister also stressed Syria's position against expanding this war in order to prevent direct U.S. military intervention in the Gulf.

On Egypt's return to the Arab fold, the minister stressed Syria's concern for Egypt's return to the Arab trench after it breaks free from the shackles of Camp David. The information minister stressed that Syria would continue to support fraternal Lebanon's recovery march to enable it to remove the Zionist invasion forces from its territory and to guarantee Lebanon's unity, people, and land.

On internal issues, the minister stressed the solidity of Syria's internal front and the rallying of Syria's masses around the historic leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad. The minister pointed out that this front is impregnable and strong in the face of the distortion campaigns organized by hostile media circles that aim to undermine Syria's march and deviate it from its battle to build modern Syria and continue its struggle march to liberate the occupied Arab territories and build the desired Arab society.

Al-Ahmar Meets French Friendship Society President

*JN051710 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 5 Jun 84*

[Text] Damascus — Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, has reaffirmed Syria's continued and firm position to support the Lebanese people and their nationalist forces in rebuilding Lebanon, united and independent, within the Arab framework, and to support the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people in returning to their homeland, regaining their legitimate rights, especially in establishing an independent state, and adhering to the PLO and defending its unity within the framework of its political charter and militant line, which is hostile to imperialism and Zionism.

During a meeting today with (Lucien Peterlan), president of the French-Arab Friendship Society, Comrade al-Ahmar pointed out Syria's steadfast role in confronting imperialist and Zionist plans. He said: Syria is strong and its people are unified behind the leadership of Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the party and president of the republic. He added that Syria extends its friendship toward all those who befriend it and stands firmly and courageously in the face of all those who attempt to undermine it and its principled political line, hostile to imperialism and Zionism.

Comrade al-Ahmar praised (Peterlan's) role and efforts in explaining the Arab struggle and Syria's fundamental role in this just struggle, and in facing hostile propaganda in France and in the West, which attempts to undermine Syria and distort its firm stands in defending its independence, Lebanon's people, and the Arab nation's causes.

Comrade al-Ahmar reviewed the current regional political situation and the principal events in the Arab arena. He said: The United States and Zionism are behind all the dangers in the region. They practice all forms of aggression in order to impose control, hegemony, and more Zionist expansion in the Arab region. For his part, (Peterlan) praised Syria's steadfast position

in the face of imperialist plans. He said: Syria has a prominent position in the world despite hostile propaganda attempts to undermine its reputation. He added that its friends in France and everywhere will explain the facts and defend the just cause for which Syria is struggling.

The meeting also dealt with developments in the Arab region in general, and in Lebanon in particular. The meeting focused on Arab-French relations and the French-Arab Friendship Society's role in explaining these developments from a basis of support for the just Arab struggle against Israeli aggression and the policy of imperialist hegemony on the region.

Az-Zu'bi Meets U.S. Ambassador at End of Term

*JN051356 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1315 GMT
5 Jun 84*

[Text] Damascus, 5 Jun (SANA) — People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud az-Zu'bi received here today Robert Paganelli, U.S. ambassador to Syria, at the end of his term of office. They reviewed bilateral relations and issues of joint interest during the meeting.

Paganelli expressed his satisfaction and gratitude for the treatment he received at all levels while in Syria. He expressed his appreciation to Syria for receiving several U.S. delegations which had visited Syria to exchange viewpoints, opinions, and to ascertain facts in the region.

Az-Zu'bi reviewed some current regional issues and Syria's firm and clear stands on these issues. He stressed Syria's desire for a just peace and Syria's firm principled positions until Arab aspirations in liberation and construction are achieved.

AL-BA'TH Views U.S. Interference in Gulf Region

*JN060758 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0345 GMT 6 Jun 84*

[From the press review]

[Text] In today's comment, *AL-BA'TH* says: It seems that the U.S. President has chosen to approach the Middle East region while it is at the peak of new tension caused this time by the facist Iraqi regime's Gulf war escalation. Reagan's European tour of his forefathers' land has quickly turned into a tour which has NATO dimensions based on NATO maneuvers, the intensification of military preparations from the Mediterranean to the Arab Gulf, and the tripartite consultations among the United States, the allies, and Israel on the stages of Saddam's mad war. If the declared pretext that the United States seeks to use as a cover is its concern over oil and oil sources, Washington's real objectives cannot be concealed by this cover, especially since the United States has huge oil reserves, and consequently could avoid any military adventure — that is, unless this adventure has other objectives the U.S. Administration is in fact seeking to achieve. It is not difficult to deduce what Washington hopes to achieve through a war that basically the United States began when it ordered its agent Saddam to start the war.

AL-BA'TH adds: It has become clear that the U.S. Administration still insists on shuffling the region's cards in an attempt to maintain a permanent state of confusion and to have a permanent pretext to interfere at an appropriate time and place. The U.S. Administration is now shuffling the cards of the Gulf war with the Lebanese and Palestinian cards. This will lead to further Arab fragmentation and waste of potential, which will allow the United States and its agents to move however and wherever they choose.

AL-BA'TH concludes: This is an exposed game. Syria realizes this and has warned against its dangers since the penetration of Arab ranks, which began with the visit to Jerusalem and the Camp David accords. Syria has succeeded in containing the penetration plans and has stopped the advance that is hostile to the Arab existence, and is now standing firmly and solidly in the face of the new U.S. game, the game of shuffling cards. Whether Reagan approaches the region in person or through his military concentrations, and whether he intensifies his NATO consultations to interfere in the Gulf or disrupt the Lebanese situation, Syria, as our masses know, is lying in wait for any act of aggression against our nation's existence. Reagan will not return to the White House holding the keys to the region.

TISHRIN Says Syrian Trend in Mideast Will Prevail

*JN040821 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0345 GMT 4 Jun 84*

[From the press review]

[Text] In its "Behind the News" column, the newspaper *TISHRIN* writes about some regimes' rush to adopt the U.S. options in an attempt to impose them on our Arab people. The paper stresses that this action adds to the assets of the imperialist U.S. Zionist enemy, where the balance of power in the region is concerned. *TISHRIN*'s commentary says: Since June 1982, they have filled the world with noises calling for peace because none of them can make war. Regarding Syria's confrontation of the aggression, they said that Syria had not fought as it should have. They have been waiting expectantly for a state of defeat and confrontation to prevail in the Arab arena. They have refrained from questioning the reasons for their abstention from the war, and the reasons for their abstention from preparing an effective confrontation through mobilizing, organizing, and arming the masses.

Two years have passed since June 1982. The advocates of the capitulation trend are losing more of their credibility. Some of their excuses for adopting the Reagan plan have failed. Their present expressions of eagerness to capitulate are not healthy. They know this, and they know even better that the trend of adherence to the interests of the nation, which is manifested and led by Syria, is continuing to rise and achieve, with high performance, the requirements of strategic balance with the enemy. The Syrian trend is gaining more credibility and the ability to survive and determine the future of the region.

TISHRIN concludes: The 17 May agreement was a dividing line between us and them. Now, only the Husayn-'Arafat federation and Camp David remain. We shall decide the method of

confronting these two lines in the same way as we did with the 17 May line. We expect many conspiracies from them before the supreme Syrian trend prevails in the region.

AL-BA'TH Hails Lebanese Public Demonstrations

JN051007 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic

0345 GMT 5 Jun 84

[From the press review]

[Text] In its "opinion" column, *AL-BA'TH* today comments on the uprising in Beirut and southern Lebanon. The paper says the Lebanese people have said no to occupation and the United States, and yes to resistance, Arabism, and liberation. They are thus repeating their history when they once served as the base for Arab awakening against the Ottoman occupation.

AL-BA'TH adds: However, while adhering to their Arabism and the Arab revolution against the invaders and occupiers, the Lebanese people expect Arabdom to be on their side; with their fighters in the occupied south and with the blood they are shedding on the alter of Arab nationalism to prove Lebanon's true Arabism.

Through its revolution and sense of national pride, Lebanon now is called upon to assert a number of facts so it can repeat its glory and give Arabdom today what it gave a century ago. If the changes in our era have afforded Lebanon a new force as central support for its brave struggle and resistance against Zionist occupation, this force, represented by Syria and its firm, principled pan-Arab stand, has pledged with the Lebanese people that Lebanon shall not fall prey to occupation or to a white paper that is presented by the moderates on behalf of the United States in order to push the Lebanese people into the swamp of U.S. imperialism and Zionist domination.

AL-BA'TH concludes: Just as Lebanese public indignation constituted a popular Lebanese referendum, it also served as a referendum for the masses of the entire Arab nation on one of two things: They either follow the course of the resistance in the south, or fall in the grip of world Zionism and its crimes. The Lebanese people, with all their forces committed to Lebanon's Arabism, know that Syria is with them, and that their national referendum yesterday is an extension of the pan-Arab weight and heroic steadfastness represented by Syria in defense of Lebanon and Arabism.

Arens Meets Shultz, Comments on UK Arms Embargo
TA051055 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT
 5 Jun 84

[Text] Defense Minister Moshe Arens has met in London with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. The meeting lasted over an hour, but afterwards neither side had anything to say to the journalists waiting outside London's Hilton Hotel. Earlier, Arens had said the meeting was routine, and it was common practice for top-level Israeli and U.S. officials to meet whenever they have the opportunity to do so. Arens said he'd not been stressing Israel's opposition to the sale of Stinger anti-aircraft missiles to Saudi Arabia, because the missiles were already there.

Yesterday Arens met British Defense Secretary Michael Heseltine, and afterwards was highly critical of the British embargo on arms sales to Israel.

[Begin Arens recording] The arms embargo is really not a serious or even significant problem for Israel. Israel has a quite advanced defense industry at the present time that supplies much of the weaponry that the Israel Defense Forces require. Israel procures many weapons systems in the United States, and the fact that the United Kingdom has an embargo on the shipment of arms to Israel really does not affect Israel's defense posture at the present time. I think that this is more a British problem than an Israeli problem, because it indicates a totally biased — it would seem to me almost an unprincipled — approach to the Middle East and to Israel, and if my view of that is correct, then that lack of principle is a problem that people in Britain ought to worry about. [end recording]

Defense Minister Arens Returns, Comments on Tour
TA051545 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1450 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Ben-Gurion Airport, 5 Jun (ITIM) — Defense Minister Moshe Arens had a 20-minute tete-a-tete with Chief of Staff Moshe Levi in one of the airport's VIP lounges, and dozens of correspondents, cameramen, and others waited until he was fully updated on developments in Israel, particularly events in the last 24 hours. Only at the end did Arens turn to the correspondents.

Asked whether he found the United States concerned about events in the Persian Gulf, he said that this is indeed the case although it is known that the United States does not import oil from there. The United States is concerned about its allies, such as Japan and some European countries. The minister added that we were not asked to take either a passive or active role in the Persian Gulf, particularly since we do not receive oil from there and have no interest in this area.

As for the matter of approving or disqualifying the Progressive List for Peace, the minister said, "I do not have the authority to disqualify it as a list for the Knesset except if it is a subversive organization. I will have to study all the data and facts. I am not authorized to decide before consulting with advisers who specialize in the legal nuances of the matter."

On the four terrorists captured in the southern Golan Heights, Minister Arens said: "Is there any reason to react? After all,

we caught them." The minister said that he cannot tell whether Jordan is turning into a center for such attempts. We have no grounds to say so at the moment, before we learn and verify all the details involved. On the shooting of the Israeli Embassy official in Egypt, Arens said this is a grave act, and expressed his hope that the Egyptian Government, which expressed its regret, will do everything it can to discover those responsible. He added that the condition of the official is good, and that he, the defense minister, cannot view this terrorist act as connected in any manner to possible Egyptian hostility toward Israel.

On the talks he conducted with his counterpart, Caspar Weinberger, in Washington, Arens said that there are very good, strong relations between Israel and the United States. We have a list of common issues; we have common interests which we discuss: "It is a pity that some people attach importance to the length of the meeting I had with Weinberger. Voice of Israel's correspondent reported that our talk lasted 30 minutes, but the truth is we talked for 45 minutes. A number of issues on which we share a common interest were raised in the talk, including the possibility of cooperation in the development of weapon systems. It is highly probable we will cooperate on other issues as well."

The defense minister was also asked whether in his talk with the chief of staff he learned of the terrorists' intended target. He answered briefly: "It is too early to talk of this."

Finally, the minister was asked whether he had news for the Israeli people, particularly the families of soldiers serving in Lebanon, on the occasion of Shabuoth which marks the end of 2 years of the Lebanese war.

To this he replied: "For 2 years now not a man, woman, or child has been hurt in the Galilee. Such a situation did not exist for the 15 years preceding the war. It was brought about thanks to the Peace for Galilee campaign. Life in the Galilee today is lived above ground and not down in shelters."

Reiterates Stinger Deal Opposition

TA060453 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT
 6 Jun 84

[Text] Defense Minister Moshe Arens returned to Israel yesterday following his visit to the United States and London. While in London, Arens met with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and discussed the Middle East situation and the crisis in the Persian Gulf. On his arrival at Ben-Gurion Airport, the defense minister reiterated Israel's opposition to the sale of Stinger missiles to Saudi Arabia.

[Begin Arens recording] I informed the secretary of defense that in my opinion — in our opinion, really — this was a grave error; that, firstly, these missiles have no relevance at all to the military problem, that the Saudis have a large number of F-15 aircraft, improved Hawk surface-to-air missiles systems. They have what it needs to deal with the three or four dilapidated F-4 aircraft that the Iranians can barely keep flying. Nobody, I think, can think in terms of putting frogmen in the Gulf with these short-range missiles and expect that they will help to solve the problem. But, we are concerned about the fact that these small missiles

could fall into the hands of terrorists and could be used against civil aircraft. And this is not just a problem for Israel. This is a problem for everybody.

Well, all of this I said at a time when the Stingers had already been transferred to the Saudis, but I was very glad to see that the U.S. Government decided not to sell these very same Stinger missiles to Kuwait, and I was gratified to see that in the announcement the argument that I presented was used, namely, that there was a danger that these missiles could fall into the hands of terrorists. [end recording]

At the airport, Arens was also asked whether he agreed with what Prime Minister Shamir has done as defense minister in his absence on moves to ban the Progressive Peace Party Knesset list.

[Begin Arens recording] I don't doubt for a moment that he carried on my duties in a proper and adequate fashion. As for the substantive part of the question, that's something that I will have to study and think about and get some advice on and then I will make my opinions known. [end recording]

Ben-Elisar Interviewed on Cairo Visit

TA051401 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Interview with MK Eliyahu Ben-Elisar by correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami — live in the studio]

[Excerpts] We asked Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar, the chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, to the studio. Shalom, Dr Ben-Elisar. You returned from Cairo today. Before we talk about your visit, your meeting with President Mubarak, you met with Israeli Embassy staffer Tzvi Qedar there, and now we have heard that shots were fired at him near his home in Cairo around midnight last night, and he was wounded in the hand.

[Ben-Elisar] Yes, I did see Tzvi Qedar at Cairo airport before returning to Israel. He came to see me off. I know him well; he is a great guy. I was naturally very sorry indeed to hear what had happened. It is really difficult to react, and that is the truth. This is the first time that an attempt like this has been made against a man of ours in Egypt, and the matter is serious. I must say this: The Egyptian authorities are always painstaking in their security measures, and they watch over our people very carefully. The responsibility for the welfare and the protection of the workers of the Israeli Embassy in Cairo, as everywhere else in the world, rests entirely on them, on the Egyptian authorities. I imagine they are now investigating. They are certainly looking into it, and we will learn more details later.

As for my meeting with President Mubarak, he made very explicit statements to me, in perfectly clear language, of Egypt's commitment to Camp David and to peace. Let no one imagine that there is even a single Egyptian in Egypt today who does not want this peace. Everyone in Egypt views peace as decisively in Egypt's interest. Thus, on everything concerning peace I definitely heard very clear statements.

[Ben-'Ami] Can you tell us who sent you on this mission? Was this your initiative? Was it the prime minister's?

[Ben-Elisar] Naturally I went on behalf of the prime minister, who asked me to go to Cairo, meet with President Mubarak, and give him a verbal message. Following our talk, President Mubarak asked me to take back a verbal message to the prime minister. I reported to the prime minister very briefly late last night when I got back and at greater length this morning. This trip was nothing out of the ordinary. It is customary between presidents and prime ministers.

[Ben-'Ami] You will hardly be surprised if I ask you whether the attempts to renew contacts with President Mubarak now, with the election campaign getting under way, is a coincidence or an attempt to recreate the same type of meeting that took place between President as-Sadat and Menachem Begin in Sharm ash-Shaykh which also occurred before an election.

[Ben-Elisar] No, on no account is this the case. There is definitely no connection. Foreign policy follows, shall we say, a current and a speed of its own, and election campaigns as a rule do not particularly affect the administration and navigation of foreign policy. In this case, the prime minister thought that this particular time and these circumstances were favorable for holding such a meeting, provided, naturally, that President Mubarak was agreeable. In effect, immediately after we requested this meeting, President Mubarak informed us that he would be very pleased to receive me, and that I could come whenever it suited me. That is how we fixed the meeting for Monday, and I left on Sunday night, solely for the purpose of this meeting, and returned the following evening.

I have no doubts in my mind that Egypt wants peace, so far, of course, as any individual person can perceive things. That does not mean that bilateral relations are good. I know they are in a deadlock now. Obviously a part of the assignment entrusted to me by the prime minister was to try and renew the bilateral dialogue — the political dialogue — and of course also to discuss bilateral relations.

I can say this, at least: I think this talk will have results, this talk I held with President Mubarak.

4 Captured in Golan Sought Release of Terrorists

TA051441 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that the four captured terrorists range between 16 and 21 years of age. In their initial interrogation, they said they entered Israel to commit a terrorist act in order to negotiate the release of terrorists jailed in Israel.

They had Kalashnikov rifles, hand grenades, launchers, and terrorist propaganda material. The four walked about 3 km from the hole in the security fence before they were surrounded by an IDF force. They surrendered after shots were fired in their direction.

Government 'Adamant' on Beirut Liaison Office*TA050944 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew**5 Jun 84 p 2**[Ilan Kfir report]*

[Text] Israel has decided not to evacuate its liaison office in Beirut before there is an official, direct approach from Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil or Prime Minister Rashid Karami to us on the matter. Jerusalem has decided not to take action on the basis of announcements by Lebanese officials such as National Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran, who announced yesterday that the Israeli liaison office in Lebanon had been shut down, and added that there will never be another Israeli representation in Beirut. A high-ranking personality in Jerusalem described 84-year old 'Usayran as "a senior citizen who can hardly distinguish between right and left."

The deputy chief of mission in the Israeli liaison office in Beirut, Gabi Golan, reported to the Foreign Ministry last night that there has been no official instruction by the Lebanese Government to close down the office, so that so far everything is going on as usual. The deputy chief of mission reported to the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem that the Lebanese soldiers guarding the site are continuing to fulfill their security missions around the building.

The Lebanese national defense minister's announcement that the Israeli liaison office has been closed surprised no one in Jerusalem. Senior political sources in Jerusalem believe that the pressure to close it will increase over the next few days, after Prime Minister Rashid Karami presents his Cabinet to the Lebanese Parliament.

Karami is a notoriously self-professed enemy of Israel, who will try to make good on the pledge made by Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil to Syrian President al-Asad to remove the Israeli office as soon as possible.

Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir is paying close attention to developments in Beirut. He has been holding routine consultations on the matter with experts on Lebanese affairs, in a bid to decide on Israel's form of action should a Lebanese appeal arrive.

Jerusalem has decided to remain adamant and demonstrate firmness vis-a-vis the Lebanese pressure, and not to evacuate the representation unless an official approach comes from President al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Karami. The Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem is maintaining constant contacts with the liaison office, which is headed by Re'uven Merhav.

MA'ARIV's Harif Analyzes Weinberger Statements*TA011536 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew**1 Jun 84 p 14*

[Yosef Harif commentary: "Weinberger Divulges the Secrets of Cooperation"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, who met with Defense Minister Moshe Arens this week, disclosed a num-

ber of days before their meeting more than just a little of what is going on behind the scenes in the sphere of the bilateral "strategic cooperation."

Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, who addressed the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee last week, pointed out that he in fact believed he could not divulge the essence of the strategic cooperation, adding that even now, although Weinberger did address the issue, he cannot go into detail. Since the U.S. secretary of defense himself announced in public that everything that had been agreed upon between President Reagan and the prime minister and the defense minister — namely "joint planning, joint exercises, the stationing of U.S. equipment in Israel, etc." — is really materializing, then he, Shamir, can only emphasize that Weinberger was correct in saying that "U.S.-Israeli relations have never been firmer" and that bilateral cooperation is a reality, the likes of which we have never known.

Weinberger laid out into the open a number of inner secrets, but after all, when all is said and done, he only revealed a little bit of what is actually taking place. Perhaps this is because the one who beholds the miracle is not the one to sound the trumpet about it or even realize that he is witnessing a miracle. We cannot get all that excited at evaluating all the "substance" that is taking shape in the vital realm of Israel's security. We know it all too well. In the not-too-distant past, when we heard about demonstrations of understanding on the part of the United States in terms of procurement, we would bask in the good news, and yet be asked to withhold our joy. If they came and whispered in our ear that cooperation between Israel and the United States in "research and development" was tightening — we were overjoyed. And if they disclosed what was known only to a precious few, namely that there is cooperation in the sphere of logistics, this was practically unbelievable. But now the U.S. secretary of defense is literally standing on the soap box, disclosing to one and all that there is cooperation with Israel both in research and development, in procurement, and in logistics. He is spreading the good news that the sum total of military aid to Israel (which reaches \$1.7 billion) will be given to Israel next year as a grant "in order to ease Israel's economic burden," and furthermore reveals that there is U.S.-Israeli cooperation in the development of the Israeli-made Sa'ar-5 missile boat "that will allow Israel to defend its coasts in the 1990's and even beyond that," and says that that boat will be equipped with both Israeli and U.S. systems — compounding all the above with the statement that this is nothing but the tip of the iceberg, a mere glimpse of what is actually taking place behind closed doors — we take all that quite calmly, as something that is taken for granted, not leaving a deep mark or imprint on us.

Why did Weinberger find it necessary to disclose the main points of the strategic cooperation, and furthermore enter into such detail, without fearing what the Arabs will say this time?

Why him of all people? Jerusalem has always been told that Reagan and Shultz "understand Israel" and regard it as a strategic asset, whereas Caspar Weinberger, even when carrying out presidential instructions, insofar as Israel is concerned, unenkythenationthusiastically goes through the motions. Moreover, sources associated with the secretary of defense never hesitated to state (even in writing, such as in an analytical report in the

U.S. Armed Forces' paper) that Weinberger does not regard Israel as an asset, but rather as a liability, especially as he views "this government" as one which drags the United States into strategic commitments in the Middle East it has no business getting involved in (such as Lebanon), and undermines U.S. efforts in an area of essential importance to it, namely the Persian Gulf....

Now the same Weinberger lavishes words of praise on Israel right, left, and center, and says that not only is it an asset, but actually **only Israel**, which has the most efficient army — and "a stable government" — can help the United States in deterring the Soviets, who aspire to take over all the resources of the entire region and prevent the West from having access to those assets, which include, among others, the oil of this region!

If this is really Caspar Weinberger's latest "credo," I think it would not be an overstatement to say that the strategic cooperation the United States has agreed to is the direct outcome of a **change** in Washington's political thinking. Otherwise we cannot understand why the U.S. secretary of defense saw fit to sound off these "glorifying hymns" about Israel.

Is it the election in the United States? Then why now? And what has Weinberger got to do with the election? And supposing he, too, must contribute something — is Reagan's predicament in the election campaign so rough? There is hardly anyone who doubts that Reagan's victory is in his pocket.

Moreover, in order to get his election duty over with, he could have merely repeated once more that "our relations have never been firmer" and added that the United States would continue to be concerned about Israel's security and well-being, and other such clichés. Why, then, "anger" the Arabs and tell, for instance, that "we are currently discussing a joint medical exercise" (with Israel), following **"the agreements signed in December 1983 for use of Israeli medical installations in treating U.S. forces,"** as Weinberger emphasizes?

Besides, what is "a medical maneuver?" It is exercises in rescuing U.S. casualties and removing them in the fastest possible way to Israel in times of emergency; testing out the communications system involved in such operations; organizing the storage of medical equipment and medication; and other such things.

And Caspar Weinberger is not satisfied only with generalizations, but goes to the trouble of specifying and detailing that the agreement was reached following deliberations involving the officials in charge of health and military medicine in the U.S. Armed Forces, and the IDF chief medical officer and other experts in the field (who met in Israel and abroad to work out the specifics of the agreement and the joint Israeli-U.S. emergency network in Israel). Furthermore, as though to emphasize that what happened in the past, when U.S. troops wounded in Beirut were transferred to military hospitals in Germany — anything but to transfer them to Israel, despite Arens' direct approach to Weinberger on the matter — was nothing but a misunderstanding, the U.S. secretary of defense reveals now that only a short while ago a U.S. Marine was hit by a car and was evacuated to a Tel Aviv hospital, suffering serious lacerations, and in a critical condition. "He recovered and is fine," Weinberger noted

with a grin of satisfaction, "thanks to the excellent treatment he was given." Or "another case," the secretary reported, when "a premature baby was born to the wife of a U.S. Air Force man, was rushed to Israel, and is alive and well thanks to the wonderful treatment it got."

It appears as though from the moment the "psychological barrier" between the U.S. secretary and Israel was torn down, he no longer saw any point in concealing the fact that he is so deeply impressed — to use Weinberger's own phrase — with everything Israel can give the United States. An effective case in point would be the story Weinberger tells about the tiny drone, manufactured by Israel. The U.S. Navy has decided to purchase several such drones as a result of the secretary's personal experience: One day he visited Beirut, and the next day he arrived in Israel, and was surprised at being presented with a film in which he could be seen in Beirut a day earlier in the ceremony in which several Marines were given honorary awards: "This event was photographed by the Israeli drone," Weinberger said appreciatively, and "this is but one interesting example of Israel's capability!"

If the soft-spoken, low-keyed, and reserved U.S. secretary saw fit to loosen his tongue and disclose this in a meeting of U.S. and Israeli officers for the exchange of information on the lessons drawn from the Lebanese war and in the course of an analysis of the Soviet equipment taken in that war (and such meetings are continually being held, with the participation of officers from all the branches of the Armed Forces involved, as it transpires from the secretary's statements); and if he highlights the visit of the U.S. chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to Israel, followed by a visit by the commander of the Marine Corps, it can point to nothing else but to the fact that Washington has slowly begun to realize that there is no longer any point in giving its special relations with Israel a low profile for fear that this would annoy the Arabs. This undoubtedly is a highly significant development, which in essence means that Washington is finally beginning to realize Israel's true status.

One could gather from Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's remarks that Washington and Jerusalem also exchanged views regarding developments in the Persian Gulf area. Ostensibly, this is self-evident and nothing special, for after all, with whom could the United States consult of all the countries in the region: With Saudi Arabia, which would not let the United States make use of a Saudi Army base? When Riyadh, apparently even at gunpoint, is afraid of helping the United States (with the exception of a request for missiles and refuelling aircraft)? Or with the Gulf Emirates, which shake and shudder at any breeze and have nothing to offer the United States?

Richard Murphy, who formerly served as U.S. ambassador to Riyadh, and is currently an assistant to the U.S. secretary of state in charge of the Middle East "desk", has recently visited Riyadh and the Gulf, and was accorded a cool reception. Murphy talked about the need for "joint planning," but no one would listen.

The Americans wanted the Saudis to provide them with access to the Dhahran base, which they had built, but the Saudis would not let them. And why not? A U.S. Administration official explained why: "Our ability to operate in the Gulf area depends on cooperation with Saudi Arabia; but considering the

political price the Saudis will have to pay for our presence on that base, it will be a long time before we are allowed to set foot there!"

In short, it seems that the United States is the one to currently foot the bill — paying for the lack of confidence manifested in its attitude toward **Israel** in the way it withdrew from Lebanon, in the fickleness of its political path, in the fact that it never hesitated to strike deals at the expense of friends (in fact, many of Israel's problems in Lebanon stemmed from Washington's policy in the course of the war, hoping to win over the PLO and Damascus!)

At the outset of the recent events in the Persian Gulf, when the Iranians first started deliberately hitting Saudi and Gulf Emirates oil tankers, President Reagan called a meeting of the National Security Council, and appointed a limited "project team" which included the secretary of defense, the secretary of state, and the director of the CIA to handle the situation. An administration official said after the closed meeting: The White House's determination to prevent Iran from scoring achievements is firm. "Reagan will not become the Carter of 1980, who was defeated by the Iranians!"

So why wonder that even in a situation which appears to have nothing to do with Israel, such as the dangerous situation evolving in the Persian Gulf, the United States finds it necessary to "exchange information" with Israel?

Israel will not dispatch the IDF to the Gulf area, and will in no way intervene in what is happening there. But the United States knows full well that when push comes to shove, by the time Saudi Arabia and Oman, or Kuwait, decide to "concede" and accept U.S. aid, it will need the installations, the hospitals, the airfields, and the aircraft industries — and will find all these in Israel.

Defense Sources Deny Obstructing Power Station

TA050922 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Defense sources in southern Lebanon have termed the accusations published by the Beirut paper *AN-NAHAR* as groundless.

The paper wrote that Israel is imposing economic and administrative pressure in southern Lebanon to retaliate for the Lebanese Government's demand that Israel close its liaison office in Beirut.

Our correspondent Hayim Hecht was told that the IDF has made every effort to expedite the transfer of fuel oils from the Az-Zahrani to the power station in Al-Jiyah. All of Lebanon's requests in this respect were accorded full assistance.

This week the Lebanese asked permission for specialists to cross in order to repair two generators at the Al-Jiyah power station. This request was answered affirmatively, and now all that remains is to coordinate the technical details.

PLO Reportedly Establishing Air, Naval Force

TA050924 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 5 Jun 84 p 3

[Roni Daniyel report]

[Text] The PLO has recently begun setting up its own air force. At present, it already has a number of aircraft and a helicopter, all stationed in North Yemen.

Ever since the PLO was driven out of Beirut about 2 years ago, and its personnel scattered to various Arab countries, its men have been accorded an especially sympathetic attitude by the YAR, where they have been allowed to establish a naval unit comprised of quite a few small, quick craft. The PLO has a few well-trained, qualified pilots serving in the Libyan and Algerian Air Forces, and others flying the aircraft and the helicopter parked at a YAR air base.

The PLO's naval craft have been permanently anchored off the Bab al-Mandeb straits, by an island the terrorists received from the YAR leader. The boats are launched from their off-island base for patrols.

The craft the terrorists possess are usually equipped with a variety of types of machine guns, but owing to their speed they can be converted into fast, intensive-fire [TOFET] craft. Recently, the terrorists have succeeded in smuggling hundreds of their men back to Beirut by sea, Cyprus serving as the departure base. The ships reach Tripoli or Beirut. The terrorists in the different Arab countries are still stationed in camps located far from the centers of population. The host countries provide them with bases and training areas — as is the case with Tunisia and Sudan.

New Settlement Inaugurated in Samaria

TA041922 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] A new settlement was inaugurated in Samaria today: Tel Hayyim, which is near Elon More. Tel Hayyim will be a religious communal village housing 150 families; 25 families live there now. Minister Mordekhay Tzipori greeted the settlers on behalf of the government.

French Tourism Minister Arrives on Visit

TA050721 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1930 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Ben Gurion Airport, 4 Jun (ITIM) — The French secretary of state for foreign trade in charge of tourism, Roland Carraz, arrived here this evening on an official visit, and will meet with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. He was welcomed at the airport by Minister of Tourism Avraham Sharir. The two will discuss details of the tourism agreement between the two countries during the 4-day visit. In reply to questions, Mr Carraz said that he had not brought any special message from President Mitterrand, and his talk with Prime Minister Shamir will cover affairs in the region in general.

LIBYA

Muslim Brotherhood 'Traitors' Executed

5 June Execution

LD051800 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT
5 Jun 84

[Text] In confirmation of the people's authority and in accordance with direct democracy, the Suq al-Jum'ah Basic People's Congress [in honor of] 11 July, in Tripoli, was convened in emergency session at 1000 today to carry out its decision dated 25 May 1984 concerning the execution of the Muslim Brotherhood-U.S. terrorist agents.

During the session the confessions of the traitor and hireling 'Uthman 'Ali Zardi were read, and afterward confirmation of the death sentence was issued against this criminal. The Suq al-Jum'ah Basic People's Congress [in honor of] 11 July, in Tripoli, carried out the death sentence on the criminal and traitor 'Uthman 'Ali Zardi by hanging. The sentence was imposed because he joined the Muslim Brotherhood party and was recruited by U.S. intelligence for subversive acts against the people's authority in the Jamahiriya in implementation of a terrorist plot for assassinating Libyan citizens, the destruction of popular markets, socialist installations, and fuel stations, poisoning water tanks, and carrying out subversive operations against the gains of the Libyan Arab people achieved by the Great Al-Fatih Revolution.

This traitor against whom the verdict of the people was carried out, together with a group of infiltrating terrorists, also helped to commit a number of subversive acts against the Libyan Arab people. He also conveyed information to the group of hireling and fugitive stray dogs. He also received sums of money from the Muslim Brotherhood clique which were deposited in his account at the British Bank of the Middle East, at its the head office in London.

6 June Execution

NC060705 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT
6 Jun 84

[Text] Confirming the people's authority and realizing direct democracy, the Basic People's Congress of (Al-Birkah) in Al-Bayan al-Awwal City last night held an emergency session, Tuesday, 6 June, corresponding to 5 June during Ramadan, to implement the decision of the Basic People's Congress of (Al-Birkah) dated 15 May 1984 to physically eliminate the Muslim Brotherhood terrorist-agents of America. During the session the confessions of the criminal traitor (Sadiq Hamid ash-Shuwayri) were read to the congress after which the death sentence against him was confirmed.

Members of the Basic People's Congress of (Al-Birkah) carried out the execution of the criminal traitor (Sadiq Hamid ash-Shuwayri) by hanging him because he joined the Muslim Brotherhood party and was recruited by the American intelligence service to carry out subversive acts against the people's

authority in the Jamahiriya and to implement a terrorist plan calling for the assassination of a number of Libyan citizens, the destruction of popular markets, socialist establishments, and fuel stations, the poisoning of water reservoirs, and carrying out several subversive operations against the gains of the Libyan Arab people realized as a result of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution. Moreover, former terrorist traitor (Sadiq Hamid ash-Shuwayri) had received training in the use of weapons and explosives. He [words indistinct] intelligence in security and observing targets and basic training to prepare [word indistinct] him. He attended the meetings of the Muslim Brotherhood clique in the states of Michigan, New Jersey, and Ohio in America during 1981 and 1982. He also received (?details) from the Central Intelligence Agency during his training. Following his return from America he met in Jamahiriya with a number of terrorists who infiltrated into Jamahiriya to implement terrorist plans against the people's authority and the gains of the Libyan Arab people.

MOROCCO

Briefs

Drug Seizure — Rabat, 5 Jun (KUNA) — It was stated here today that the security forces have seized a drug smuggling gang at a place near Tetuan on the Spanish-Moroccan border. The security forces seized 180 kilograms of drugs and arrested 3 Moroccans and one Spaniard known for their smuggling activities. Today's newspaper *AL-ALAM* noted in this respect that there has been a considerable increase recently in the number of drug victims in Tetuan, northern Morocco. [Text] [Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1214 GMT 5 Jun 84 LD]

Protocol With Canada — Rabat, 5 June (MAP) — Morocco and Canada concluded here Monday a protocol of agreement on technical cooperation. The agreement provides for sending Canadian experts to Morocco for periods ranging from one to six months and the sending civil servants to Canada from different Moroccan ministerial departments for further training in technology and agriculture. Under this protocol of agreement, Canada's contribution to this program amounts to 3 million Canadian dollars while Morocco contributes 750,000 Canadian dollars. The agreement was signed on the Moroccan side by Mr Abdelouahed Radi, minister in charge of cooperation and on the Canadian side by Mr Leopold Henri Amyot, ambassador of Canada to Morocco. [Text] [Rabat MAP in English 1200 GMT 5 Jun 84 LD]

SUDAN

President Numayri To Address Public Rally 7 Jun
JN051053 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Khartoum, 5 Jun (SUNA) — President Numayri will address a public rally to be held by the SSU masses at Government House in Khartoum on Thursday evening to swear their allegiance to him on the Holy Koran and the prophet's traditions. [words indistinct]

MENA on 'Ali-Numayri Talks in Khartoum

NC051253 Cairo MENA in English 1224 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Khartoum, June 5 (MENA) — President Ja'far Numayri met today with Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Rashid 'Uthman [name as received], Minister at the Presidency 'Umar Muhammad Yasin and Egypt's ambassador here Ahmad 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latif.

Upon his arrival Hasan 'Ali said that he is carrying a message from President Husni Mubarak to President Numayri and added that consultations are underway between Egypt and the Sudan regarding international policy and other issues of mutual interest.

KENYA

Njonjo Associate Linked to Seychelles Coup Inquiry*LD052130 Nairobi KNA in English 1445 GMT 5 Jun 84*

[Text] Nairobi, 5 Jun (KNA) — Revelations about an aircraft alleged to have been set aside in Kenya to fly a former president of Seychelles, Mr J. Mancham, and mercenaries from Kenya to assist in the 1981 Seychelles attempted coup were made today at the judicial proceedings of the Njonjo inquiry.

An assistant commissioner of police, Mr Jeremiah Odera Odede, said a Nairobi firm, Executive Jet Services Ltd, operate an aircraft, a Beechcraft Super King 200, similar to the aircraft mentioned in reports on the Seychelles coup attempt to have been set ready to assist the operation of the mercenaries in the Seychelles. The witness, who produced before the commissioners photographs of the aircraft, said the aircraft had capacity of 14 passengers. He said the passenger seats were convertible and the aircraft could be used for transporting goods.

Mr Odera said he carried out investigations to establish whether or not the type of aircraft which was mentioned in a document on the attempted coup in the Seychelles in 1981, known as the white paper, was owned and operated in Kenya. The white paper was prepared by the Seychellois Government. The witness produced pages of the document to the Inquiry. He said Messrs Executive Jet Co. (as received) Ltd., the firm which owns the aircraft, belongs to Mr Bill Parkinson, a long-time business associate of Mr Charles Njonjo, who [Parkinson] is also the current chairman of the safari rally. Mr Charles Njonjo was the patron of the rally until 1983.

Mr Odera also produced before the commissioners application forms made by Sunbird Aviation Ltd, to the civil aviation board requesting that the aircraft be cleared to fly some alleged American tourists to the Seychelles on the 26th Nov 1981, only one day after the coup attempt. He said his investigations reveal that the names of the alleged American tourists were supplied by Mr Bill Parkinson. He gave the names of the alleged tourists as Mr and Mrs Morgan, Mr and Mrs Bowman and Mr Nesscott.

Mr Odede produced to the commission of inquiry booking records for the aircraft showing that the aircraft was to travel to the Comoros to collect the alleged American tourists on the 24th Nov, return to Nairobi the next day (25th Nov 1981, the day of the coup attempt) and fly to the Seychelles on the 26th Nov after a stopover at the Mombasa airport. The witness also produced documents showing that the aircraft was made available for servicing by Messrs Caspair (Maintenance Ltd.) of Wilson Airport, on 24th Nov, 1981 before it embarked on the journeys.

According to the terms of reference of the commission of inquiry on the activities of the former minister for constitutional affairs, Mr Charles Njonjo, the commission is to investigate allegations that Mr Charles Njonjo was involved in the attempted coup. The president, Mr Albert Rene, of the Seychelles, alleged in 1981 that Mr Njonjo and a former Kenyan police commissioner Ben Gethi are involved in the coup attempt.

SOMALIA

Internal Affairs Minister Acquires Another Portfolio*EA052206 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 5 Jun 84*

[Excerpt] Challe Ahmed Suleiman Abdulleh, who is a member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the SRSP and also the minister for internal affairs, today took over the ministerial responsibility of the Ministry of Local Government and rural development from the former incumbent of that ministry, Challe Ahmed Jama Abdulle. Challe Ahmed Suliman Abdulleh, making a brief comment on the occasion, touched on the sensitive issues the ministry will undertake, including such areas as national security and matters pertaining to social development.

Correction to Government Reshuffle Announced

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Somali Government Reshuffle Announced," published in the 4 June Middle East and Africa *DAILY REPORT*, page R 3, item 26:

Minister of State for Internal Affairs — Challe (Mohamed Mahmud Warsama)... (changing name of ministry)

CHAD

AFP Reports Habre's 5 June Press Conference
AB051720 Paris AFP in French 1504 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Ndjamen, 5 Jun (AFP) — The French forces would not remain in Chad 1 more day if the reason for their presence no longer existed, Chadian head of state Hisssein Habre stated on Tuesday. Speaking at a press conference, he recalled that the French troops intervened in Chad because of a Libyan military intervention. Mr Habre stressed that a withdrawal of the Tripoli forces would facilitate the settlement of the conflict. The Libyan military presence on our soil is "a determining factor" in the Chadian problem, he went on.

Reacting to the recent statements by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, who suggested a military disengagement in Chad, President Habre said: "We do not take Al-Qadhdhafi's words as those of the Bible." He also said that Tripoli has since Al-Qadhdhafi's remarks strengthened its military presence in northern Chad by stationing two battalions at Kirdimi.

Asked about his country's attitude toward maintaining the French troops in case of a negotiated settlement to the conflict, Mr Habre replied: "Everything will depend on the conditions under which the problem is solved. We will see if there are serious guarantees for peace in Chad after that settlement." Asked whether the new commander of the French forces in Chad, General Yves Bechu, was "charged with a special mission," Mr Habre stated that the replacement of General Jean Poli by Gen Bechu was routine.

Gen Bechu replaced Gen Poli in mid-May. The Chadian head of state stressed that Ndjamen and Paris maintain "constant relations" and that his government was kept informed of contacts between France and Libya on the Chadian issue.

Speaking of contacts under way to organize a new roundtable conference on Chad, Mr Habre said he was ready to respond to any "sincere initiatives." "All those who can sincerely contribute to bringing about peace in Chad are welcome," he said, stressing that "each time there is foreign intervention to settle the Chadian issue, things get complicated."

Mr Habre reaffirmed his readiness to disappear from the political scene if that would bring peace to his country. "If I am convinced that my withdrawal will enable Chad to regain its calm and integrity, I am ready to step down," he said.

Concerning Zairian forces in Chad, President Habre said they also contributed to strengthening the country's security, and they are accomplishing their mission "with dignity and honor." The presence of Zairian troops in Chad is still necessary, he said.

On the OAU's initiative to settle the conflict, Mr Habre said the organization "has never been able to settle serious problems like those in Chad." "What the OAU can do in Chad is small," he said, adding, however, that pan-African organization had a role to play in his country.

On the domestic scene, Mr Habre stated that the military situation has improved in the center and southern part of the country. He specified, however, that "we do not claim that all the problems have been solved." He recalled the recent defections of some armed opponents to his regime. Mr Habre, who will celebrate the second anniversary of his coming to power on 7 June, indicated that an official visit to the southern part of the country was on his program.

The Chadian head of state announced the holding of a general congress of the FAN Command Council — the ruling body in Ndjamen — which will have to define new political orientations considering general developments in the country.

Chad-CAR Commission Talks Termed Successful
AB051120 Ndjamen Domestic Service in French
1845 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] The deliberations of the Chad-CAR joint commission have ended. In fact, the name of this instrument of cooperation has changed. It will now be called the grand joint commission following the creation at the Moundou session of a new joint commission, the military commission, motivated by the trouble along the border of the two countries. Also, Chadian refugees in the CAR are sometimes responsible for some problems that the two countries wish to solve rapidly.

For the Chadian and CAR delegations, the Moundou session was a success. This is mainly due to the efficiency of the experts from both countries. The CAR foreign minister, who led his country's delegation, stressed the dynamism of the experts in the accomplishment of their mission.

Korom Ahmed, Chadian secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, who led the Chadian delegation, also expressed satisfaction at the atmosphere of the deliberations. For him, the encouraging results of the meeting show that the CAR and Chad are firmly determined to make their cooperation a model of cooperation among nations. For the secretary of state for foreign affairs, the signing of an agreement establishing a joint military commission should be considered (?the major achievement) of the Moundou meeting. [passage indistinct]

It must be recalled that the Libyan enemies tried to destabilize southern Chad via the CAR. Thanks to God, our CAR friends foiled Tripoli's maneuvers because they anticipated the danger. In fact, Libya's occupation of Chad could be extended across Chad's borders and over the Oubangui [former name of CAR].

In creating the joint military commission within the former commission now called the Chad-CAR grand joint commission, the two countries want to forestall any infiltrations and avert all destabilizing attempts, by exchanging information.

The final communique issued yesterday in Moundou at the end of the deliberations stressed that the discussions between the CAR and Chad were mainly centered on administrative, security, and defense matters. As a matter of fact, according to the final communique, the two delegations first examined the prob-

lems of the Chadian refugees in the CAR. They also examined the border problems and the implementation of the agreement signed between the two countries. Other points examined were the bilateral cooperation in the fields of economy, commerce, and customs as well as transportation, communications, culture, and technology.

In this connection, the two delegations made a fruitful exchange of views on these points. They agreed on the urgent need to take efficient measures in order to revitalize the cooperation between the two countries and further strengthen their bonds of friendship and cooperation. But the new feature is the creation of a joint military commission charged with checking poaching along the common border.

The final communique said the deliberations took place in an atmosphere of sincere cooperation and mutual understanding commensurate with the relations of friendship and brotherhood existing between Chad and the CAR. The next session of the CAR-CHAD grand joint commission will be held next year in the CAR. The date and the venue of the meeting will be fixed at an appropriate time. In addition to political, military, administrative, and economic matters, the two delegations examined cultural cooperation, according to the final communique. Students from both countries can obtain admission into institutions in either country under the principle of reciprocity, that is under the same conditions for both Chadians and CAR nationals. After 4 days of deliberations, Chadians and CAR nationals are now looking forward to the implementation of the Moundou resolutions.

BENIN

Diplomatic Relations Established With Nicaragua

AB060824 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT
5 Jun 84

[Text] Our country, the People's Republic of Benin, and Nicaragua have announced the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level. The announcement was made today in a joint communique dated 31 May 1984 and issued by the representatives of the two countries at the United Nations in New York. The communique, which was published in both Cotonou and Managua, the Nicaraguan capital, pledged the desire of the two governments to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level. It also pledged their common desire to strengthen and develop their friendly relations in the interest of peace and cooperation among peoples on the basis of equality, respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and of mutual interests and noninterference in each others' internal affairs.

GHANA

Japan To Supply \$3.5 Million in Grants

AB051620 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT
5 Jun 84

[From the Ghana Newsreel]

[Text] Ghana and Japan today signed two agreements under which the Government of Japan will extend two grants totaling \$3.5 million or 124 million cedis to the Government of Ghana. The agreements were signed by the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, and a representative for the Japanese Embassy. Nana Yaa Agyeman reports:

The first grant of \$2.7 million or 94.5 million cedis will be used to purchase wheat from the United States, while the second grant of \$870,000 or 30 million cedis will be given to the food distribution corporation for the purchase of agricultural inputs.

In a speech read on his behalf, the charge d'affaires of the Japanese Embassy, Mr (Akira Hoshino), said that the aid is a manifestation of friendship by Japan to Ghana. He hoped the aid would help reduce food problems in Ghana. Mr (Hoshino) commended the government and people of Ghana on their efforts in tackling problems in the agricultural sector and was sure these efforts combined with the favorable weather conditions would bring satisfactory results in the near future.

The secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, expressed the gratitude of the people of Ghana to the Japanese Government for its assistance. He said Ghana is concerned with producing enough food to meet local requirements and the grants should therefore help increase food production. Dr Asamoah recalled other assistance from Japan over the years.

Commentary on Fifth Anniversary of 4 June Uprising

Dailies View Anniversary

AB040831 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT
4 June 84

[From the Press Review]

[Text] On the fifth anniversary of the June 4th uprising, both the *PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC* and the *GHANAIAN TIMES* devote their editorials to the event. In a comment headed *There Is No Middle Ground*, the *GRAPHIC* says June 4th has become one of the most significant dates in Ghana's history. It says the event is unique because of the complex situations and factors — some of which are still unfolding — which gave birth to the day. The paper agrees with the assertion by Flight Lieutenant Rawlings on that fateful day that all Ghanaians are either part of the country's problems or part of the solution and there is no middle way on the issue. It says there are many people in Ghana today who have taken their seats on the fence. They have become professional grumblers who do not take part in any event or action to create better conditions for social development. The *GRAPHIC* points out that anyone who is not a part of the solution is part of the country's problems. In the view of the paper, June 4th brought into public consciousness the notion of accountability. However, says the *GRAPHIC*, some cadres of the revolution have become what it called a law unto themselves without accounting either to the appointive authority or to the people. The *GRAPHIC* is of the opinion that anyone who cares for the good of Ghana, should ensure that the few who are actively sabotaging the nation's efforts are exposed.

Accra on Revolution's Achievements

AB041902 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT
4 Jun 84

[Station commentary]

[text] The ordinary people of Ghana welcomed 4 June 1979 because of the promise its leader, Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, held out to usher in accountability and fair play in place of the situation where a few leaders appropriated the national resources to themselves. They welcomed 4 June also because it sought to end our alienation brought about by lack of consultation in the decisions that affected them. But it was not participation for its own sake, although it is the only correct process to adopt in line with the democratic aims of the revolution. It also has a functional value and the sense that it is the only way to ensure that programs and decisions arrived at will have the automatic support of the people, because they took part in working them out and thus ensure smooth implementation for faster economic progress. Although the 4 June process was interrupted for 2 and 1/2 years, it was happily restored on its course by 31 December 1981. It is 2 and 1/2 years since, and what is the balance-sheet?

Efforts have been initiated to usher in participation through the defense committees, the regional coordinating committees and the National Defense Committee [NDC]. At the work place the defense committees have won places on the top management

body, the interim management committee. At the community level the PDCS [Peoples Defense Committee] have the chance to initiate projects for the improvement of their areas. Whether they are actually doing this is another matter, through their coordinating committees up to the NDC level, the defense committees can and do make their views known on government policies.

The greatest achievement of 4 June is in its ability to make the people aware of the injustice of the old order. It is as if the scales have dropped from their eyes so that they can feel what degradations they have been subjected to in the past system where a few rich people put money together to form a party as a man would form a company and then ask the people to vote for them. They wrote manifestos meant to deceive people. They never intended to fulfill the promises. The next time the voters will see the politicians again is election day when they come back for votes. The people were free to choose between two or more parties. But it was really a choice between two groups of cheats. The state itself being in favor of the cheats, made rules which made it impossible for the poor majority to form a viable political party. We have gone a long way since 4 June. So much had the people's political consciousness been raised that they would never accept a return to that win-and-take-all minority rule called parliamentary democracy.

Already 4 June has been proved right by the fact that each example is being adopted in country after country. But precisely because the Ghanaian has been introduced to the system of participation, he is anxious to see the formal institutions that will concretize his power. Ghanaians seem to be saying with Alexander Pope: Drink deep or taste not the Pyrrhonian stream for there shallow draughts intoxicated the brain and drinking largely sobered us again.

Faster progress also needs to be made in opening up government to the people. On 4 January 1982, Chairman Rawlings gave this charge to the press: You must demystify government. A move has been started in this direction with the quarterly press briefing seminars. These must be expanded with opportunities for involvement by the head of state himself.

The momentum of the anticorruption drive of 4 June has been kept up with the various investigative organs and the tribunals. Here, it will only be mentioned that there is need for a new look on the question of declaration of assets by officials. It is suggested that these declarations should be reviewed annually and published from time to time.

Finally, since many people judge success by the degree of material release obtained, it is necessary that the revolution redouble its commitment to the economic recovery program, especially in the effective utilization of foreign loans to step up local production and the giant task of mobilizing idle hands into gainful labor. The latter will check the buy and sell syndrome, remove the temptations towards trade malpractices and thus lower the cost of living.

GUINEA

President, Foreign Minister To Visit France 12-13 Jun
AB051858 Paris AFP in English 1601 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Paris, June 5 (AFP) — Guinean Prime Minister Colonel Diara Traore is to visit France on June 12 and 13 in his first trip outside Africa since the military took over last April 3, a well-informed source said here today. Colonel Traore will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Facine Traore, the source said. French President Francois Mitterrand's special adviser on African affairs has been to Conakry, and Guinea's information and energy ministers have had talks in Paris on ways to channel France's aid in restoring its former colony to economic health.

IVORY COAST

Communique Issued on Guinean Premier's Visit
AB050831 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Guinean Prime Minister Colonel Diara Traore, who arrived in Yamoussoukro last Saturday, continues his stay in our country. Colonel Traore and his 30-man delegation yesterday held an important working session with Ivorian authorities led by President Houphouet-Boigny himself. The meeting ended a few minutes ago with a final communique. For more details, I call on our reporter, Ouataro Gnozie, from Yamoussoukro:

[Begin recording] [Gnozie] The Guinean prime minister's visit ends in a few hours. Col Diara Traore and his delegation leave Yamoussoukro tomorrow. His stay was devoted to the strengthening of cooperation between Ivory Coast and Guinea. During yesterday's working session and the discussions at committee levels that followed that meeting, the two countries expressed their desire to work hand in hand. The major aspects of this renewed and reviewed cooperation appear in the final communique read here by our minister of foreign affairs, Simeon Ake:

[Ake] During his visit, the prime minister held several rounds of private talks with His Excellency Felix Houphouet-Boigny, president of the Republic of Ivory Coast, on issues of common interest. The two delegations met in working sessions on 3 and 4 June 1984. The Ivorian delegation was led by His Excellency Felix Houphouet-Boigny, president of the republic.

Speaking first, the head of state recalled that peace in stability is a prerequisite to any development, and outlined the broadlines of the policies pursued by Ivory Coast to achieve its economic and social development. He also gave the historical background of regional and subregional development organizations and stressed their usefulness and effectiveness in the process of development. Finally, he made suggestions to the Guinean delegation that are likely to help in concrete terms a trustworthy and fraternal cooperation between the two countries.

In his reply, the prime minister of the Republic of Guinea presented the economic situation of his country and emphasized

his country's determination to undertake a national recovery program by liberalizing the economic sector, by undertaking profound structural reforms, and by drawing up an investment code that will attract investors. In this task of national redress, the Guinean prime minister wants cooperation with Ivory Coast in all fields, and would like to rely on its assistance and experience.

At the end of the first plenary session, four committees were set up to study the various aspects of cooperation between the two countries in economics, finance, mining, industry and commerce, agriculture and rural development, educational and scientific research, health and public works, transportation, housing, and telecommunications. The deliberations of these committees which took place in a friendly atmosphere of mutual understanding, ended in conclusions and decisions drawn up in a report. The two delegations decided to revive the joint ministerial commission of cooperation between Ivory Coast and Guinea.

[Gnozie] This communique contains the essential topics discussed by the head of state yesterday during the working session. After this communique, President Houphouet-Boigny and Col Diara Traore expressed satisfaction over the results obtained during the exchange of views between Guineans and Ivorians. The Guinean prime minister was particularly impressed by the level of development attained by our country and promised the president that he would follow to the letter all the advice given to them. [end recording]

Prime Minister Departs

AB052229 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT
5 Jun 84

[Text] The Guinean prime minister today ended his working visit to our country. Mr Diara Traore and the large delegation accompanying him left Yamoussoukro early this afternoon for Conakry. What will be remembered of this visit, which lasted a little over 48 hours, is that it was an occasion for the two sides to restate their strong desire for cooperation in all fields. During their working sessions, the Guinean and Ivorian officials decided to reactivate the joint Guinea-Ivory Coast grand commission. Another highlight was the laudatory remarks made by the Guinean prime minister about Ivory Coast which he described as an exceptional example of economic success.

First Ambassador to PRC Presents Credentials

AB051416 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT
5 Jun 84

[Text] The first ambassador of Ivory Coast to China, Amouakon-Edjampan Tiemele, presented his credentials this morning to the Chinese president. It must be recalled that Ivory Coast was one of the last African countries not to have diplomatic relations with China. Now, the only African countries not having relations with Beijing are South Africa, Lesotho, Malawi, and Swaziland.

LIBERIA

Iran-Iraq Conflict Causing 'Severe' Revenue Loss

AB051840 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT
5 Jun 84

[Text] Liberia's ambassador to the United Nations, Dr Abeodu Jones, has expressed regrets that ships flying the Liberian flag have often been hit and damaged by missiles in the Gulf by the two countries involved in the Gulf war, Iran and Iraq. Dr Jones, who was addressing the United Nations Security Council in New York recently, said it is therefore expected that those involved in such actions will be equally prepared to pay the cost for their action. She said the action has caused a severe loss of revenue in the Liberian economy. She appealed to both Iran and Iraq to cease any further attacks on ships flying the Liberian flag and called for a peaceful settlement to the conflict.

Israel's Pledge of Continued Support Received

AB042128 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT
4 Jun 84

[Text] The Government of the State of Israel says it will continue to assist Liberia in its economic development program. The assurance was given recently by the Israel prime minister, Yitzhaq Shamir, when Liberia's Defense Minister Major General Gray D. Allison called on him in Israel.

MALI

Guinea-Bissau's Vieira Sends Message to Traore

AB051855 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT
5 Jun 84

[Excerpt] President Moussa Traore, secretary general of the party and president of the republic, today at 1100 received in audience Alexandre Nunes Correia, minister of information of Guinea-Bissau. The minister was bearer of a message from President Joao Bernardo Vieira to the president of the republic. The strengthening of relations of cooperation between Mali and Guinea-Bissau was at the center of the talks which were also attended by Colonel Abderhamane Maiga, minister of interior, acting for the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation.

UPPER VOLTA

Sankara Interviewed Following Visit to Koupela

AB051805 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] and head of state, returned to Ouagadougou yesterday after a 5-day visit to Koupela in the Nabitenga province. During his stay he examined documents and granted a number of audiences to several Upper Voltan and foreign personalities. Before leaving Koupela, the head of state

took stock of his stay and also discussed other national issues as well as the relationship between Ghana and our country with our correspondent Roger Nikema. But first, listen to the head of state talking about his impressions of his stay:

[Begin recording] I was warmly welcomed at Koupela and Kousana. I was given a warm welcome by the people of that area, and I took the opportunity to have direct contact with the people, to hold discussions with them, and I noted their sentiments on the progress of the revolution. I took the opportunity also to envisage the necessary corrections and modifications so that they will become further involved and mobilized in the revolution. I was also able to note that it was wrong to say that the people of Koupela were sitting on the fence. We were able to see what was going wrong and the causes of the inertia in this region, and it is now up to everybody to become mobilized to fight against the enemies and all those who impede the progress of the revolution.

[Nikema] Comrade President, you have just published the guidelines of the Revolutionary Defense Committees [CDR]. Following the publication of this important document, have you received yet any reactions from the people?

[Sankara] I have not yet received any reaction but I hope it will not be long before we do, as the comrade secretary general requested. We want everybody to get hold of this working document in order to make suggestions, criticisms, and to propose acceptable solutions.

[Nikema] President Sankara, you have participated in several rallies in Koupela and you have listened to the people of this area. From time to time the people hear so much from various quarters that all kinds of rumors are possible in Upper Volta — rumors of coup d'état, rumors of blockages in the government machinery, and rumors to the effect that Sankara is a loner. What do you say to all these rumors, and what do you have to tell the people who want to know the truth?

[Sankara] Well, perhaps to those outside we have to answer to this question, but to those in this country, there is no need. Perhaps to those elsewhere, Sankara is a loner, but a loner with 7 million Upper Voltans is perhaps a new form of solitude.

AFP: Domestic Political Crisis Persists

AB051550 Paris AFP in French 1448 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Ouagadougou, 5 June (AFP) — The political crisis still persists within the Upper Voltan "revolutionary" government between supporters of the LIPAD [Patriotic League for Development] and the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution (CDR), which are allied to the other political movements supporting the government, observers in Ouagadougou have noted.

Since Youth and Sports Minister Ibrahim Kone, a member of the influential LIPAD, was removed 15 days ago, his organization has been the object of violent criticism especially by the national press and the CDR's. These bodies, which have been officially recognized as "the Upper Voltan people's authentic basic organization," are accusing LIPAD of having a "divisive" and "putschist" attitude. They are of the opinion that taking

advantage of his ministerial responsibilities, Mr Kone tried to divert to the exclusive benefit of his movement the organization of the "Youth Anti-Imperialist Day" of 20 May this year.

They also blame the LIPAD for adopting a "sectarian attitude" by opposing the entry of other political organizations into the government as well as for many "leftist" and "irresponsible" initiatives aimed at the dismissal of officials of the administration. The LIPAD — a Marxist-Leninist movement that is linked to the African Independence Party — which includes several important ministers and which controls in particular the Upper Voltan Trade Union Confederation, the only trade union that publicly supports the government, has given conditions for its continued presence within the Cabinet, according to Information Minister Adama Toure, a member of the LIPAD. Tension is therefore very high between the two parties, but observers point out that the "democratic and popular revolution" can hardly do without the support of an organization that since 1958 has been striving under various names to bring about the revolution, as that would hurt the feelings of numerous militants.

Finally, the head of state, Captain Thomas Sankara, who is irritated by the "repeated" divisive actions of the LIPAD and is spurred on by part of the Army which is very hostile to the rivalries between factions, does not want a split with the LIPAD as he would like to find a solution that could lead to a Cabinet reshuffle, according to a top official at the Presidency. Many Upper Voltans today would like a rapid solution to the problem in order to stop the disorientation of militants, and observers feel that "clarifications" may well be given in the next few days.

AFP Views Workings of Revolutionary Courts

AB041115 Paris AFP in English 0747 GMT 4 Jun 84

[By Philippe Mudry]

[Text] Ouagadougou, June 4 (AFP) — People's revolutionary tribunals have been playing to packed galleries in Upper Volta over the past five months as hundreds of ministers and officials of the former regime have been arraigned for alleged political and state security crimes and a wide range of financial malpractices. The hearings here and in the economic capital Bobo Dioulasso, 365 km to the west, have been broadcast live on the radio, and are being followed closely by people at home and at work. To date the courts have sentenced 109 leadership figures and civil servants of the two administrations in power between 1978 and 1982. They include one-time military president colonel Saye Zerbo, who was jailed at the end of April for 15 years and fined 62 million CFA francs (400 to the dollar).

At first impressed by the spectacular immediacy of the tribunals' way of handling the cases — little or no preliminary investigations, and the accused having to conduct their own defence — people have begun to evince increasingly noticeable unease about the results of the novel procedure. There has been widespread criticism that the sentences on Col Zerbo and his colleagues from the 1980-82 ruling military committee were "exaggerated" in relations to the charges against them of misappropriation of public funds, fiscal fraud and "illicit enrichment."

At their hearing, it became clear that what really was on trial was the "fascist, anti-democratic and anti-social" nature of their regime, with suppression of the right to strike, decreed in 1981, major accusation weighing heavily in the final verdict. Their case is the clearest illustration so far of the new government's attitude to political crimes, defined as "action to [words indistinct] such charges was difficult to calculate, and that there were risks of mistakes. But he felt the overall outcome had been positive.

"For those who spoliated the people for years, there was only one way of making them vomit it all up," he said, explaining the formation of the revolutionary tribunals: "Let the people themselves pass judgement. We had to get away from the traditional formulae of investigations which often get bogged down in the files."

The tribunals comprise a professional magistrate as chairman, five members of local revolutionary defence committees, and a soldier appointed by the new military regime that seized power here last August.

In private, (?some) of the magistrates have made no secret of their (?opposition) to the special courts, citing the absence of a proper public prosecutor and gaps in the investigative procedure. And at the end of February, a magistrates' trade union spoke out publicly against "interference" by the revolutionary defence committees. The union complained that the committees were telling the judges what decisions to take and were ordering the police to arrest people for no good reason.

The growing public disquiet is accentuated by the fact that there is no appeal allowed against tribunal judgments. An accompanying factor has been the number of civil servants and soldiers forced to retire, and the sacking in March of 1,400 striking teachers. Given the considerable importance of family and friendship ties in Upper Voltan society, tens of thousands of people are directly or indirectly affected by the regime's exceptional measures. It is a consideration, people are remarking that should not be overlooked by a "revolutionary" government seeking the mass support of the populace.

ANGOLA

UNITA Communique Cites FAPLA, Cuban Losses

*MB041820 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola
0430 GMT 3 Jun 84*

[Communique issued by the UNITA Central Committee at UNITA Headquarters on 20 May and signed by UNITA President Jonas Savimbi]

[Text] The radical faction of the MPLA, which relies on Russians and Cubans, is [passage indistinct] culminating with praise for the units which were under siege in Cangamba over 9 months ago. The whole strategy of this faction of Lucio Lara's points toward two main objectives: to launch military offensives with the assistance of the Cubans against UNITA's liberated areas to reduce UNITA's internal and international impact and pressure the [words indistinct] South African authorities so that after the withdrawal of their forces from Cunene Province they can move to the application of UN Resolution 435/78 which, according to the MPLA, would cut off the so-called logistical rearward of UNITA. If Lucio Lara's faction does not find an alternative to this strategy, as our sources in Luanda point out, this could mean setting in motion a catastrophe for all those who still believe in its lies.

After the defeats at Kafunfo, Novo Redondo, and Huambo, the Cubans and the MPLA set as their goal for June of 1984 the retaking from UNITA of the areas of Cazombo, Cangamba, (Lumbalangimbo), Mavinga, Savate, and Cuangar. The secret document of the General Staff of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA], which gives a full account of this plan, has been in our hands since March of 1984. It was in this context that the FAPLA combined 13 brigades: the 30th, 31st, 32d, 12th, 21st, 1st, 8th, 82d, 36th, 48th, 300th, 54th, and 67th. Some of these brigades were withdrawn from Cunene under the terms of the Lusaka accord of February 1984 between the MPLA and the South Africans, which set the withdrawal of South African troops from southern Cunene. Added to this FAPLA force totaling 15,000 men were a regiment of Cubans numbering 3,000; 150 armored cars; 50 BM-21's; Stalin organs; 200 artillery pieces; and 35 aircraft including MIG-19's and MIG-21's, MI-24 and MI-8 helicopters, Alouette-3's, Antonov-26's, and (?PC-7's). The aim was to regain territory liberated by UNITA. This force was sent to operate on a 380-km front along the Benguela railway from Munhango to Luao — formerly known as Teixeira de Sousa. This offensive, which began on 7 April 1984, penetrated only 21 km inside UNITA territory and has already produced the following results: a total of 376 FAPLA soldiers killed and 37 taken prisoner; 45 Cubans killed, making the Cuban command decide to withdraw its forces on 17 May from the Cacus-Luao line to Luena; 413 rifles and assorted weapons seized; and 2 railway bridges destroyed, in Lumeje and Mucussueje. Our forces also attacked positions at Leua, Mucussueje, and Lumeje three times each in a period of 43 days and shot down one MiG-21, one MI-8 helicopter, and two Alouette-3's. They also destroyed 12 armored cars, 4 BM-21's, and 32 vehicles. In the same period, and following the same offensive, UNITA suffered the following: a total of 87 dead, 147

wounded, and 12 missing, 15 weapons lost, and 2 vehicles destroyed by the enemy air force.

There is no other current action by FAPLA in the rest of the territory where UNITA operates freely. Unita considers the Cuban infantry and FAPLA as virtually defeated. The only force they can now depend on is the air force manned by Cubans and Portuguese mercenaries. The major offensive of Lucio Lara and Iko Carreira is bound to fail. UNITA will soon respond with an action which will produce an echo inside and outside the country and which, as always, will be undeniable. We know our enemy and where he lives. The Cubans will have to leave our country to make possible our national reconciliation and the independence of Namibia. Until then, UNITA will continue to give its full response through the armed resistance of the Angolan people against the Cubans and against the group of chieftains serving Russian interests in our country and in the whole of Southern Africa. The struggle triumphs; united we shall win.

UNITA general headquarters in Angola, 20 May 1984, year of the anti-Cuban patriotic front

[Signed] Dr General Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, president of UNITA

RSA Withdrawal Proceeding 'Very Slowly'

MB041530 Luanda ANGOP in French 1330 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Luanda, 4 June (ANGOP) — According to a military source in Luanda, the South African racist troops which have been illegally occupying part of southern Angola since August of 1981 are still in Angola. The source stressed that the Angolan-South African joint commission created under the terms of the Lusaka accord signed on 16 February between Angola and South Africa on the disengagement of Pretoria's troops from southern Angola, is currently located in the city of Ngiva in Cunene Province. The disengagement of the South African troops from southern Angola is proceeding very slowly, according to the source, who added that after the disengagement is finished, the joint commission will be located in the locality of [name indistinct].

SOUTH AFRICA

RSA To Withdraw From Namibia if West Steps In

*MB060842 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0832 GMT
6 Jun 84*

[Text] Bonn, June 6, SAPA — South Africa will withdraw from SWA/Namibia within two months if one or more of the Western five countries can take over the territory's administration and defence. This is the main message the prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, is carrying to the heads of government he is seeing on his 8-nation European tour. It is also an offer which has been put on the agenda of the London summit of the seven industrial nations tomorrow. They consist of the Western five contact group, Italy, and Japan.

Sources in the South African troupe group said Mr Botha told German media representatives at a working breakfast today he and the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, were generally disappointed with the Western response to their offer so far. "We have called their bluff and now they won't come out of the corner," he told them.

The South African position had been set out clearly in talks with the Portuguese, Swiss, British, and German leaders. When Mr Botha told Mrs Thatcher that South Africa would withdraw from SWA/Namibia if someone could take over its administration, the r658 million per annum in economic assistance and the defence of the territory, she said: "You are an optimist."

Mr Botha stressed that South Africa would prefer West Germany to take over the administration of the territory as it was a former German colony. South Africa would be glad if Europe could take over the interim administration and become SWA/Namibia's guarantor. He told the media representatives he had stressed in the South African Parliament that South Africa could not go on "carrying this burden."

"We are shouted at on one hand and on the other we have to take the taxes of our own people to subsidise the territory at the highest per capita rate in the world.

"I'm prepared to hand over the administration to the Western five if they will take over the loans and fight SWAPO and the Cubans.

"All South Africans are fed up with this load," Mr Botha told them.

A project which will produce 90,000 hectare of good irrigation land could be financed for South Africa's needy farmers at half the cost of one year's SWA/Namibian contribution.

Mr Pik Botha, who also attended the media breakfast, explained that SWA/Namibia was not the rich country it was made out to be. When questioned on the uranium and diamond mines, he said uranium mines had to be closed in South Africa because of the weak world market. The diamond market had been similarly eroded by the discovery of diamonds in Australia. Even if the diamond and uranium price were doubled, SWA/Namibia would still have to be subsidised to the tune of \$500 million a year.

The prime minister said that the South African mission to Europe also included raising development funds for its recently acquired "ally in peace," Mozambique. If the western industrialised countries between them could raise on \$50 million, it would go a long way toward the country's reconstruction and would provide employment for 15,000 men now in the MNR resistance movement.

The prime minister was questioned about his personal view on the likelihood of a Cuban withdrawal from Angola. "I'm pessimistic about the Cubans leaving," he told them. This did not, however, mean that the West should stop pressuring them. Mr Botha said he believed the USSR was providing the Cubans with a \$4 billion-a-year subsidy for their presence in Angola.

The prime minister said South Africa had withdrawn from Angola but that this would not bring peace to the territory, and the Cubans would remain for as long as the MPLA government "felt threatened." Mr Pik Botha said that at this stage South Africa demanded Cuban withdrawal in its own right as a regional power.

"They must go, fair or not, that's it," he said. "We are a regional power. It is our region and we want to play a stabilising role.

"We are not going to have 30000 Cubans running wild, raping women, and stealing chickens. We have the power and the means to demand Cuban withdrawal.

"The Russians would be wise to get out now because this is becoming their Vietnam," he added.

The prime minister also told the media representatives that it was not true that he had been given the "cold shoulder" anywhere on his European trip so far. "We were well received and had decent discussions," he said.

Botha Hopes To Place Namibia on London Agenda

*MB061310 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 6 Jun 84*

[Text] One of the main purposes of the prime minister's visit to Europe is reported to be an appeal to the five major Western powers to take over the administration, financing, and defense of South-West Africa. Spokesmen told our political staff that, should one or more of the western five — the United States, West Germany, Britain, Canada, and France — be prepared to take over the burden of South-West Africa, then South Africa will in turn be prepared to withdraw from the territory within months. The offer to the five countries stems directly from a statement by Mr P.W. Botha earlier this year that South Africa was no longer in a position to bear the financial burden of South-West Africa without assistance.

Although South Africa has not received any reaction to its offer, the hope is being expressed in South Africa circles that the issue will be considered at the economic summit meeting of the seven major industrialized countries in London tomorrow. The heads of state and government of the United States, Britain, France, Canada, West Germany, Japan, and Italy are to attend the summit. Our political staff reports that the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, had a meeting with the ambassadors of the seven countries shortly before his departure for Europe with the prime minister. Mr Pik Botha called on the ambassadors to arrange for the South-West Africa question to be placed on the agenda of the London summit. In the meantime, it has been revealed that during his European trip, the prime minister, with the approval of President Samora Machel of Mozambique, has been trying to raise development capital for that country. So far there has been no reaction from Western leaders. Although there is no optimism in South African circles that Cuban withdrawal from Angola and independence for South-West Africa will take place soon, there is reason to believe that there will be a meeting soon between President dos Santos of Angola and the UNITA leader, Dr Savimbi.

Views Aid to Africa

*MB051940 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1900 GMT 5 Jun 84*

[Text] The prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, has appealed to industrialized countries to adopt a new approach to economic cooperation for the successful reconstruction of Africa and Southern Africa. Mr Botha told the German Association for Foreign Policy in Bonn that thousands of millions of rand had been poured into aid programs for Africa over the years. However, the reconstruction of Africa and southern Africa would succeed only if the region's problems were tackled in a way acceptable to all its leaders.

Mr Botha appealed to industrialized countries in particular to reconsider their attitudes and policies towards what he called his continent. Mr Botha asked the developed countries to consider applying a different set of criteria in their approach to Africa to enable them to participate as equal partners in these projects. Such an approach, he said, could contribute to economic growth and offer hope for greater stability and peace in Africa. Mr Botha said that unless something could be done to stem Africa's decline, it was clear that civil wars, cross-border conflicts, and accelerating rivalry between the superpowers would increase to the detriment of Africa and also Europe.

He said he believed that a deeper understanding of circumstances in Africa was needed. Developed countries should realize that financial handouts offered by Western countries or the increased quantities of armaments offered by Eastern bloc countries would not ease Africa's burden.

In his speech, Mr Botha again explained detente and peace initiatives in Southern Africa. As far as South-West Africa was concerned, Mr Botha emphasized that South Africa followed four basic principles in its handling of the situation. These were that the territory had never been part of the republic, that the people of the territory should decide on their own constitutional development, that they should have an opportunity of self-determination within a climate of peace and security, and that South Africa, as far as was possible, should find a solution through negotiation.

Mr Botha pointed out that the South African and Angolan Governments were in regular contact, and that negotiations took place to create the necessary climate for peace and stability in the northern border area of South-West Africa. He said he believed that direct negotiations were an effective means of realizing these goals, and he would continue on this road in the interest of South Africa and that of its neighbors in southern Africa.

Comments on Reconnaissance Planes

MB041850 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1551 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Johannesburg, June 4, SAPA — The South African prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, has told his British counterpart, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, that South Africa is self-sufficient as far as its coastal reconnaissance is concerned. But he warned that Western interests could be jeopardised if the Shackleton aircraft,

soon to be withdrawn from service on the South African coast, were not replaced.

Interviewed on SABC-TV, the South African foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, said the prime minister had not asked Mrs Thatcher for equipment, but had merely made a statement to her during their talks in London on Saturday. Mr Botha said the prime minister had not made such a request while he was present.

The minister of foreign affairs was answering questions on reports in British Sunday newspapers that Mrs Thatcher had refused the prime minister's request to buy reconnaissance aircraft.

"As far as I know, during the part of the talks in which I took part, the prime minister did not make such a request. He merely made a statement (to Mrs Thatcher) — one could say an implied warning.

"The statement was that the Shackletons would soon be withdrawn from reconnaissance service — long-range reconnaissance service — and the prime minister made it abundantly clear that as far as our security and our coastal reconnaissance is concerned we are self-sufficient," Mr Botha said.

Mr Botha said the prime minister had told Mrs Thatcher South Africa was able to cope with its own security demands.

"He (the prime minister) stated that the long-range reconnaissance flights which are to the advantage of the West would come to an end."

Pik Botha: Bonn Talks 'Frank, Friendly'

*MB061000 Johannesburg International Service in English
0630 GMT 6 Jun 84*

[Text] Both the South African and West German Governments have expressed satisfaction with their talks in Bonn. A statement issued after the talks by the government in Bonn said Chancellor Helmut Kohl considered his talks with the South African prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, as being of great international importance. Mr Kohl expressed appreciation for the peace initiatives in Southern Africa, and asked Mr Botha to persist in his efforts. He also praised South Africa for recognizing the sovereignty of its neighboring states. He said this had contributed to a lessening of tension in Southern Africa.

The West German chancellor emphasized, however, the importance of South-West Africa/Namibia achieving its independence. He said it should be done immediately on the basis of Resolution 435 of the Security Council.

The South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, told newsmen afterwards that the talks with Mr Kohl had been open, friendly, and frank. Mr Botha said the occasion had been used to explain South Africa's involvement in the Southern African peace initiative to Mr Kohl. Attention was given to the peace accords with Mozambique and Swaziland.

Mr Pik Botha also said Chancellor Kohl was given the assurance that South Africa would not force Botswana to sign a peace agreement with South Africa. It was made clear, however, that Botswana would be expected to furnish certain guarantees if it wanted to tackle joint development projects with South Africa.

On the South-West Africa/Namibia issue, South Africa's stand on the Cuban presence in Angola, the recent Lusaka talks, and the disengagement in Southern Angola were discussed with Mr Kohl. Mr Botha emphasized that the talks had taken place in an atmosphere of noninterference in each other's domestic affairs.

ANC's Nzo Statement on Botha European Tour

For a statement by ANC Secretary General Alfred Nzo on South African Prime Minister Pieter Botha's visit to West Europe, broadcast by Moscow radio in Zulu to southern Africa, see page J 1 of the Sub-Saharan Africa section of the 5 June Soviet Union *DAILY REPORT*.

ANC's Tambo Interviewed in Lusaka

MB041024 Mbabane *THE SWAZI OBSERVER* in English
4 Jun 84 pp 4,5,6,7

["Full interview" with Oliver Tambo, president of the ANC, by Chiza Ngwira, editor of the *SWAZI OBSERVER*, in Lusaka "over the weekend"]

[Excerpts] *OBSERVER*: Following the recent shootings and killings in Swaziland, the Swaziland Government extended an invitation to you to come to Swaziland and discuss the problem, but you did not and the prime minister, Prince Bhekimpfi, says the invitation still stands. Do you see yourself, Comrade Tambo, going to Swaziland?

Tambo: Well, I should like to make some explanations here. First of all, the honorable prime minister made a statement to the fact that he had invited me to Swaziland and that I had not responded or replied in any way. My office, when asked about this invitation by members of the press, said quite correctly that they were not aware of an invitation to me by the honorable prime minister. I wasn't either. I knew that there had been an invitation for a high-level ANC delegation to go to Swaziland. Many high-level ANC delegations have gone to Swaziland without me, so we understood what that meant. But when we heard that the invitation had been made to me by the prime minister, we received this with surprise. Subsequently, however, and to be exact, on April 28, I met his excellency President Kaunda in Arusha. He was attending the summit of the frontline states, and he told me that an envoy from the prime minister had come to Lusaka to extend an invitation to me. Only then did we become aware of this invitation directed to me.

So I accepted and told President Kaunda that we will be glad to meet the prime minister or his delegation, or the representatives of the Swaziland Government to discuss the whole range of things. And there are many to discuss, not just what happened in April and May this year, but, even before last year we are friends and that is how our relations have been — we have discussed

problems. So we looked forward to this meeting and we, therefore, waited for an indication about possible dates. We were not sure whether the meeting would take place in Swaziland as it has done before or in Lusaka as it had done before. Before, we had a delegation of the ANC go to Swaziland — this was on April 30, two days after I had received notification of this invitation — and we learnt that they had discussions with the Swazi authorities on some aspects of the problems that exist. That delegation told us on Wednesday, May 2, that the proposed meeting of a top-level ANC delegation with the Swaziland Government was no longer urgent because agreement had been reached on how to handle the 80-odd ANC members who had been jailed. The agreement was that these will be removed from Swaziland and then after that, a meeting could then take place in terms of the invitations that had been extended to us. There was no urgency.

A few days later, news broke out that Oliver Tambo had told a lie; he had said that he did not go to Swaziland because he has been refused a visa by the Mozambican Government. That statement was reported in the press and it was the subject matter of very vitriolic attacks against me, against my integrity. I was portrayed as a liar who has taken the whole country for a ride. I was killing people. Well, I have never...let me say, I have never taken any country for a ride in my life and I don't tell lies. I never told anyone that I had been refused a visa by Mozambique, either an entry visa or transit visa, because I never applied for such a visa. The ANC issued a statement explaining this, the Mozambican Government confirmed the same story, but the papers persisted and *THE OBSERVER* in its comment on May 15, long after the explanations had been made by the ANC, went on attack against me. It was a whole campaign and I think I should make it absolutely clear that I did not apply for a visa. I did not tell anyone that I had been refused a visa. The tirade against me has a totally false foundation. I do not know who started the story. But the ANC received an inquiry from the press whether it was true that I had been refused a visa.

And we replied to say we did not know anything about any refusal of the visa. We do not know where the story came from. According to the press, who were making enquiries, the story came from Swaziland, from government officials in Swaziland. We don't know where they got it from; they did not get it from me. Now the invitation still stands. Do I see myself going to Swaziland? I have gone to Swaziland several times before and I have had very fruitful discussions there.

But there is such a climate at the moment, about my going there, such accusations, such anger, that it will be a strange meeting. We have never met in this kind of climate. I think, I suspect, the press which has been very unfair, Swazi press, will destroy the good effects of any such meeting. Therefore, I think, it is necessary to prepare properly for that meeting, for it will be looking into very serious issues, and it needs a good climate, fair weather, a clean atmosphere. I have the impression now, meeting the press, that I'm being shouted into visiting Swaziland. I have never been invited through the press, and we had many discussions with the Swazi leaders. They were not the subject taking results from press invitations. [as published] The ANC will be communicating with the Swaziland Government through the normal established channels and at a convenient moment, convenient to the government and to us, we shall meet. To us because we are in a whole

situation; we have many commitments as I think the government has, that proper arrangements have to be made. I have been reported to be arriving in Swaziland on many occasions. I have never told anybody that I will be arriving in Swaziland and I don't know where the story came from that I was arriving, as I was reported to have been arriving by the *SUNDAY TIMES*, then reported to be arriving on the 7th and 8th. So a meeting will take place either in Swaziland as I have said or in Zambia or elsewhere. There has been a reference to the OAU being informed of these problems; perhaps the OAU will feature. But we are looking forward to a meeting.

OBSERVER: The other bone of contention, Comrade Tambo, is the accusation by the ANC that certain elements within the Swaziland Government "sold" ANC cadres held at Bhunya Police Station to the Pretoria regime. Was there any truth in that?

Tambo: Well, I don't know if any one has said that ANC cadres were "sold," but we received the information that they had been handed over by arrangement to certain elements within the government. Some of them are the people whom the South African Government, South African Police, have been trying to get hold of. We did not believe that the ANC had kidnapped them and handed them over. [as published] We believed the detailed story given to us of how it happened. We subsequently heard from Louis le Grange that he had arrested four ANC cadres; the number of times that he tells the truth are very few and far between. We knew exactly what he meant. He had received these four. That is the four who had disappeared from the Bhunya Police Station. History (long pause)... He trumped up charges which have been worked up against them involving the mythical discovery of bombs, plans to explode car bombs — this is the normal South African police fabrication. They are in South Africa, they have not been taken there by the ANC. History will surely establish the facts if what we believe is not the truth.

OBSERVER: We also read in the *CITY PRESS* that you were tipped off by a Swazi diplomat abroad of an assassination attempt on you to which the Swazi Government was quite aware and this led to you calling off the trip to Swaziland; can we hear it from you, yourself, Comrade President?

Tambo: I have seen this report in the *CITY PRESS*. In the first instance, I did not meet Mr Qoboza as reported, either alone or with senior members of the ANC. When he was in Lusaka, I was in Europe. That is all I would like to say about this.

OBSERVER: Some of your cadres are still being held in Swaziland pending repatriation, but they cannot be sent anywhere without you resolving the matter with the kingdom government. So far what initiatives have been taken?

Tambo: We have approached friendly countries to receive these cadres and the matter is being worked upon, and we have discussed, and we expect to hear shortly where they might be able to go to. We believe that as soon as this information comes, we will communicate that information to the Kingdom's government. We had accepted that they must be removed from Swaziland. We would like to limit the duration of their detention, but of course there are problems of where they will go, problems of

governments taking necessary decisions. We believe that the matter is receiving urgent attention and we believe the solution will be forthcoming.

OBSERVER: Recently we heard reports that the ANC leadership had asked the Zambian Government to help mediate in this problem; I would like to know whether the Zambian Government has agreed to help and how far have they gone?

Tambo: Well, I don't quite know what this refers to; the Zambian government has participated, has hosted, and his excellency President Kaunda has been present on two occasions when the ANC delegation met the Swaziland prime minister in Lusaka. It was felt by both the Kingdom government and the ANC that it would be useful if he was present not as a mediator, but as a very interested party. Certainly, if we were meeting in Zambia, we would have very little reason not to have him being present at the meeting. In the present case, a suggestion was made by the ANC through the Swazi high commissioner in Nairobi that perhaps consideration might be given to the meeting taking place in Zambia as other meetings have. But the actual discussion would involve the ANC and the Swaziland Government. As I have said, we have had discussions and meetings before; sometimes the issues were very serious, but we were able to resolve them, we were able to come to some arrangements, to some agreements. And the ANC would generally want to discuss matters with the government concerned. I can't think of any instances when we invited intervention because we had run into difficulties with the government. Indeed, I recalled during the question of the land issue of the Kangwane/Ingwavuma problem, the position of the ANC was that this matter would be discussed first and foremost between the ANC and the Swaziland Government at the family level. If we then failed, we would ask participation by the frontline states. If that failed, we would then take the matter to the OAU and this was agreed between us. So in the first instance, the ANC would want to meet the Swaziland Government. I think it was thought necessary to have other people present, including even the OAU perhaps, because of the nature of the problems that have arisen in Southern Africa. The ANC would welcome that, because we think they ought to know what the Swazi Government is saying and what we are saying. It would be good for the continent.

OBSERVER: Comrade President, I would also humbly ask you to allow me to dwell on the latest developments in the region with regards to the liberation struggle being waged by the ANC. With the political wind of change blowing in Southern Africa today whereby the frontline states who have always backed you and acted as the rear base in the armed struggle can now talk to the Bothas, do you see yourself, Comrade President, also talking to the Bothas in the foreseeable future in search of peace and racial harmony in South Africa?

Tambo: I think it is always a serious mistake to write off one's history. The history of this region consists of two phases at least, one a struggle of the people of this region for national liberation and independence. In some cases, that struggle cost many thousands of lives but independence was achieved. Then started the second phase, when these countries were involved, not in struggle against their colonial powers like Portugal and Britain and against the Pretoria regime, but they became involved in wars

and undeclared wars in which many more thousands had died. Some of the most unspeakable crimes were committed against people, against women, against children by forces organised, mobilised and directed by this regime. The economies were ruined. It was aggression throughout the region with no country excepted. When we refer to Frontline States talking to Botha, we should bear in mind what Botha says about that talking. He says he taught them a lesson; through his army which included bandits, he serves to reduce them to a state of collapse, that's what he says. He says he brought them to their senses. So we're talking of a fruit of aggression, and we must not treat it as a kind of fashion that has become popular. The best kind of talking is that which is not the result of dictation. The ANC will talk to somebody at the proper moment in the proper conditions, but we'll not do so just because others are talking. We'll do so just because our struggle has reached a point when we believe that talking, apart from anything else we'll be doing, is the way forward. At the moment, the brutalities of apartheid remain unchanged, on the contrary, they are mounting. That is not the moment we are looking for for talking to the enemy. And we believe this talking is used by the Pretoria regime as a means to achieve its domination over the whole region. They are talking to Lesotho, but they are also bullying Lesotho into accepting their demands; they are using bullying tactics right round. We do not believe that that will save them. In that way, for our part, as it says the struggle continues....

OBSERVER: Following the signing of the accords between Mozambique and South Africa and Swaziland and South Africa, which among other things forbids either of the countries to harbour guerrillas, or use its territory as a launching pad for attacks against one another Some of these countries is where you established your bases. Now with the signing of the accords, is it not a setback to your fighting cadres?

Tambo: Well, first of all, although these agreements forbid each of the party to allow its territory to be used as a launching pad, the indisputable fact is that the ANC has used no country as a launching pad. It has not used Mozambique, Swaziland, Lesotho or Botswana, or Zimbabwe. At most, the ANC has gone through these countries, or its cadres have, its guerrillas stopping there for some time, of course, but there has been no launching from any of these countries. We need to repeat this because the agreements project an untruth as far as the ANC is concerned. Then secondly, we did not have bases, we did not ask for any, we did not think we could realistically have bases in these countries. The Pretoria regime, in the case of the Maseru massacre, claimed we had bases. Later they told their friends that in fact, they had been telling lies, it was not bases that we had in Lesotho. Indeed, they have been telling lies. But now we may not even pass through these countries in terms of the provisions of these accords. Well, that is obviously a setback to our fighting cadres, it must be, but in so far as the setback affects the overall struggle, it is only a temporary one. We shall make up for it. There are many problems in our struggle, there are many problems for any struggle everywhere. When in a war, they keep on coming. You have to swallow them all the time. Victory is the sum total of resolutions of the whole succession of problems, a whole succession of setbacks. So this is a setback, but it doesn't take away the certainty of the victory of our struggle.

West Urged To Rethink Policy, Defend Cape Route

*MB051700 Johannesburg International Service in English
1500 GMT 5 Jun 84*

[Station commentary: "The Cape Sea Route"]

[Text] Despite the many arguments used to minimize the importance of the Cape sea route, there are voices that refuse to be silenced and that continue urging the West to rethink its policies and attitudes. The latest to do so is Admiral (Robert Hanks), a former head of the U.S. Navy, who has said that the deteriorating situation in the Persian Gulf makes it imperative for the West to give urgent consideration to the importance of the Cape sea route. He said the route could become the only supply line for oil to the West if the war between Iran and Iraq spreads.

In recent years, and particularly since June 1975 when British Prime Minister Harold Wilson abandoned the Simonstown Agreement for political rather than strategic reasons, military strategists have dreamed up a multitude of arguments making Simonstown irrelevant in the sphere of modern warfare. They argue that there is no need to defend the Cape sea route because if NATO ships were sunk in the area, there would be an inevitable escalation to nuclear warfare. However, the Falklands war showed that there were other considerations apart from nuclear war, and indicated the need for conventional answers to conventional military threats. But that aside, the bottom line of it all is that the West is leaving unprotected the busiest sea lane in the world. About a quarter of American oil imports pass around the Cape. For Europe, the figure is about 80 percent. In addition, the route is used for shipping 25 percent of Europe's food requirements and 70 percent of the NATO nations' strategically important minerals.

Back in January 1980, Admiral (Hanks) was also speaking up about the West's vulnerability. He said that the Soviet Union was in a position to cut off all the important sea lanes in the North as well as the South Atlantic. He said that unless the United States broke the Soviet monopoly on naval bases, the future of the United States was under threat. And while the arguments rage on, South Africa has virtually washed her hands of the entire affair. In the past decade, the navy has concentrated on building a strong coastal defense system. It accepts no global responsibilities for itself, although it remains willing to make sophisticated facilities like the Simonstown Base available to friendly countries.

Financial Plight of Independent Namibia Cited

*MB060755 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 6 Jun 84*

[Station commentary: "Financial Implications of South-West African Independence"]

[Text] Internationally, the financial implications of South-West Africa becoming independent have received little attention in the past. Part of the reason has been that it suited powerful interest groups to portray the territory as being economically exploited by South Africa. Thus, the radicals at the United Nations and elsewhere had no incentive to examine the reality, that it was, in

fact, a huge financial drain on Pretoria, especially as the bloc they represented had no means of compensating after independence for the South African aid. But the influence of the radicals has been declining, and the situation is changing.

The 600 million rands that is paid out every year to balance the books in South-West Africa — that is, apart from the hundreds of millions spent on maintaining law and order — constitute an issue that will have to be resolved before independence. To avoid it is to force the newly independent state into economic chaos and strife. Of the territory's budget income this financial year, South Africa is providing nearly one third. Its outstanding debt, also underwritten by South Africa nearly a year ago, amounted to 130 percent of current income. Indirect aid comes in a variety of forms, like the 90 million rands written off by the South African Transport Services for operations in South-West Africa last year.

The government has been warning for several years that it cannot carry such a burden indefinitely. In 1983, Prime Minister Pieter Botha pointed out: We have to curtail important development programs, the construction of infrastructure, and even hold back salary increases in the republic owing, among other things, to this financial assistance. Naturally, an independent South-West Africa could expect to look forward to a continuation of South Africa's development orientation towards it. That would be in accordance with the policy of offering aid and cooperation

throughout Southern Africa to promote regional stability. But the bulk of the shortfall will have to be recovered in other ways.

Reports this week indicate that the financial implications of independence are at last receiving attention from Western governments, for which a stable South-West Africa is no less important than it is for Southern Africa. A London newspaper claims that a huge development fund is being created by the United States, Britain, West Germany, and South Africa, and it is expected that the question of post-independence aid will be raised at an economic summit of Western governments in London of Friday. It is welcome development, even if the end result does not altogether justify the present media optimism.

Whatever happens, latest events are also for the people of South-West Africa a signal to come to terms with this aspect of their independence process. Independence brings not only power, but governmental responsibility, including that of cutting your coat to suit your cloth. Not least, it imposes a need for national stability, administrative efficiency, and a congenial political system if the investment funds need for development are to be forthcoming. There is movement on South-West Africa, however halting. Addressing the financial implications of where it is headed has become a matter of urgency.